THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40. FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1825. Vol 3....No. 24.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
PRINTER, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD-STREETS.
At $2 per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

WANTED,

A MACHINIST, who is acquainted with the business of a Cotton Factory, and capable of making and repairing the necessary Machinery.

ALSO.

A good experienced and fit hand to *Superintend a Carding Room.* He must be a complete Carder, and master of that business.

A machinist with a family would be preferred and will be accommodated with a house and garden. Application to be made to

David Logan.
Corner of Ferry & Water Sts

TO LET,

The Corner Brick House,

On Ferry and Water streets. Being large, it would answer a Wholesale Merchant or a Lawyer. Also

THE HOUSE

At present occupied by Mr. Burgess, next Mrs. Collins'

And the BRICK HOUSE,

Corner of First and Ferry streets, now occupied by Mrs. Neville.

Dec. 24—tf. D. L.

Lawrence & Bainbridge,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Louisville, Ky.

Have formed a co-partnership with
JAMES ANDERSON, JR.
The business will in future be conducted under the firm of
B. LAWRENCE & CO.

REFERENCES.

James Hughes Esq. John Bustard, Louisville.
J. & G. R. Gilmore, B. Hayden Cincinnati.
Kaar & M'Kee, Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm. Bell, Jr. W. Anderson, R. Lindell, Pittsburgh.

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THE SUBSCRIBER,

TAKES the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the manufactory of Copper and Tin ware, &c, at his old stand, next door to the corner of Second and Wood-streets, east side, where he keeps a general assortment of Stills, wash kettles, tea kettles, tin ware, *&c. &c.* which he offers wholesale and retail, low for cash or barter. Anderson's patent stills, Fuller's kettles, suit pipe, Slater's patent cooking machines, for steam boats and hotels, *&c.* made to order at the shortest notice.

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Having enlarged their assortment of
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Which they will sell at Wholesale Manufacturers' Prices.

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March 4, 1825—tf. Agent

Justices' Blanks
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NEW AND ELEGANT MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING, BY SUBSCRIPTION, A NEW AND SPLENDID

FOUR SHEET
MAP OF THE UNITED STATES,

Extending from the British Province of New Brunswick on the East, to the state of Missouri, on the West; and from the twenty-ninth to the forty-ninth degrees of north latitude: a space which embraces the entire region, occupied by the various States and organized Territories of the North American Union. Projected and drawn

BY H. S. TANNER,
Author of the New American Atlas, Map of North America, &c.

THIS MAP will be founded on and embrace, generally, the valuable and original matter contained in the "American Atlas," published by the author of the proposed Map, to which will be added the result of various surveys and explorations recently completed, and such as are now in progress, and may be finished previous to the publication of the work.

The projection adopted for the proposed Map is similar to that selected for the Maps of the different states contained in the Atlas just mentioned, by which the meridians and parallels of latitude are made to intersect at right angles, as nearly as a due regard to the laws of the decrease of the former would admit. This mode of projecting Maps on an extensive scale, represents the various quadrilateral figures similar to those on the Artificial Globe, and affords a very near approximation, in other respects, to the earth itself; distances in any direction may be accurately ascertained with facility, by the application of the simple scale; the respective diagonals of the intersectiug lines of projection, are of *equal length* throughout the Map; it obviates that extreme distortion which results from the use of what is called "plane projection," in which the parallels of latitude are represented by *straight lines;* and, in fine, it represents to the understanding a *picture* of the corresponding feature of the Natural Globe, as near its original, as such a representation can possibly be given to a plane surface.

In connecting the various materials collected together for the Map, certain established points will be adhered to as *land marks* or guides for latitude and longitude: to which the local surveys, &c. will be made to conform. Particular reference will, however, be had to such propositions as shall have been subjected to the most frequent and scientific observations of men of known skill, whose deductions will be compared, and if found to differ on any material point, such position will be adopted as a due regard to the character for accuracy of the respective observers, taken in connexion with the advantages or disadvantages that may have attended their operations, may dictate.

The recent survey of the northern boundary of the United States, made in conformity to the treaty of Ghent, will constitute the basis of so much of the proposed Map as was embraced within the range of that survey; and the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast, made by order of the Navy department, will be used for the basis of the southern and eastern portions of it. For the intermediate space recourse will be had to the latest information regarding its general configuration, its seas, lakes and islands, mountains, hills and valleys; and generally, such a view of its physical Geography will be given, as will afford an agreeable and instructive picture of the region brought into view.

With respect to the civil and political divisions of the United States, their *state* and *county* boundaries, &c. access will be had, in the first place to the latest and most authentic treaties and other legal documents; and in the absence of these, other sources of information will be sedulously sought for.

Especial care will be observed to delineate all the existing and contemplated Canals, Roads, and such other *internal improvements* as shall be deemed of general utility, or calculated to promote the commercial intercourse between the remote sections of our extensive country. Distances from place to place, on all important roads, will be distinctly denoted by figures, and the Turnpike and great leading roads, and those of minor importance, will be distinguished by appropriate characters. The insertion of the roads and distances, together with the post and other towns of any importance, will render the proposed Map a valuable auxiliary to the traveller as well as the man of business; and will, when taken in connexion with the immense mass of other geographical detail, embodied within its scope, present a full and satisfactory view, at once useful, ornamental, and of convenient reference.

The spaces usually kept blank in maps of this description, will be filled by valuable statistical and topographical information, exhibiting a condensed summary of the population, extent in miles and acres of the United States generally, and of each separate state; together with some brief remarks on the soil, produce, &c. The size of the Map will be five feet four, by four feet eight inches.

It is equally the desire of the publisher to render the proposed Map extensively useful, and to place it within the reach of persons of every class of the community; he will therefore, spare neither pains nor expense to insure the accomplishment of the former object; and, with a view of effecting the latter, he has fixed the price of the Map at the very low sum of Eight Dollars each until subscriptions for 500 copies shall have been obtained, when the price shall be enhanced to *ten dollars* each.

Subscriptions will continue to be received at the store of the Publisher, corner of Fourth and Walnut Street, Philadelphia, at the reduced price, until the subsbription shall be filled agreeably to the preceding article.

N. S. TANNER,
Geographer and Map Seller.

☞ Letters on the subject must come free of postage.
[February 25—5]

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the President and Managers of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge Company, have assigned the proceeds of the tolls of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge, and all the real and personal property and effects of the said Company, for the payment of their debts, in the manner set forth in two instruments of writing, executed and bearing date the 9th day of October last past, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Bucks County, Pa. All persons having claims against the said President and Managers of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge Company, are hereby notified, that all such claims must be presented at the Office of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge Company, within twelve months from the 9th day of October last, or be excluded from the benefits of the said assignment, agreeable to a provision therein made.

The undersigned assignees will meet at the Office of the Company, at New-Hope, on the 1st Wednesday of every month, until the 9th October, 1825, for the purpose of receiving claims and transacting business under the said assignment.

JOHN C. PARRY, New-Hope.
JOHN BUCKMAN,
No. 19, Sansom St. Philadelphia.
MAHLON K. TAYLOR,
Taylorsville, Bucks county,
Assignees.

Nov. 25, 1824. [Dec.3 t90.]

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF
PLAIN, ENGRAVED, AND FANCY CUT,
Of every description,
Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON,

AND in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the Works, on the corner of First and Ross, Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive punctual and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 25—tf.

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,
A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever
PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles Artzt.

July 2 tf.

COMMISSION HOUSE,
Louisville, Ky.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having entered into Partnership, under the firm of

BUCHANAN & STARKEY,

For the purpose of transacting

A General Commission,
Receiving & Forwarding Business,

In this place, tender their services to their friends and the public, and pledge themselves to a faithful discharge of all business confided to them.

George Buchanan,
George Starkey.

February 4, 1825—3mo.

REFERENCES.

Jno. Bustard
Wm. G. Bakewell& Co. } Louisville.
James Woods & Co
Kirkman & Erwin, } Nashville.
George Bogga, Jr.
T. & J. Kirkman,
A. Buchanan & Co. } Florence.
John Flack,
James Buchanan, } New-York.
Washington Jackson,
William Strothers, } Philadelphia.
Allen & Grant,
Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,
Robert Peebles } Pittsburgh.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other propety of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

ADAMS & HUTCHESON

HAVE just received on Consignment, at their WAREHOUSE in FRONT, near Market-Street, a quantity of

American Patent
WOOD SCREWS

Assorted, from 5-8 to 1½ inch, from the Manufactory of Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., of Philipsburg, Pa. which they offer for sale at the Philadelphia prices.

—*ALSO IN STORE*—

Juniata Bar Iron
Ditto Nails & Brads
Genesee Window Glass } Trotter's Rifle Powder
Kentucky man, Tobacco
Feathers, &c.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 24, 1824.—1y

For Rent,

A BRASS FOUNDRY,—Shop Tools and patterns,—on moderate terms. Inquire of the subscriber.

ALSO,

A large Brick WAREHOUSE, situate in Front, near Market street.

Geo. Miltenberger.

February 11, 1825.

SELECT SCHOOL.

IN consequence of the impaired state of his health, the subscriber will open a SELECT SCHOOL, on the 1st of April next, in Fourth, between Market and Ferry streets, in the commodious building recently occupied by Messrs. Page & Gray. As the number of pupils will be limited, the price of tuition will be enhanced to $5 per quarter, including quills, pencils, and ink. Prompt payment for tuition will be expected on the first of October, January, July and April, whether the term of a quarter shall have expired or not. Every exertion shall be made to expedite the progress of the pupils. Persons desirous of availing themselves of the advantages that this School will afford, will please register their names previously to the first of April next; but a preference will be given to a select number, from the school now under the superintendence of the subscriber.

N. R. Smith.

☞ All persons indebted to the subscriber for tuition, are earnestly requested to make payment on or before the first of April next.

March 5—4t. N. R. S.

An Ordinance,

Providing for the redemption of old, torn, and defaced City Bills.

BE IT ORDAINED *and enacted, by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That the Mayor be and is hereby authorized and required to procure and have City Bills, of the denomination of One and Two Dollars, to the amount of Six Thousand Dollars, one half of which to be in One Dollar bills, and the whole to bear interest from the date of their emission.

That the said City Bills, when prepared in blank, shall be delivered to the Treasurer, who shall receipt to the Mayor for the same, and shall sign, date, number and issue the same, exclusively for the redemption of old, torn and defaced City Bills now in circulation, and the said Bills, by this Ordinance directed to be issued, shall be redeemed and payable in fines, forfeitures, debts and taxes, now due or hereafter to become due to the city, and that the faith and corporate property of the city be pledged for the redemption of the same.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Council, the 26th day of February, A. D. 1825.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
Prest. Com. Council.

Attest—E. J. ROBERTS, *Clk. Com. Coun.*

James Ross,
Prest. Sel. Council.

THOMAS BAIRD, *Clk. Sel. Council, pro tem.*

March 5—3t.

THE AMERICAN
Fire Insurance Company,
Of the City of Philadelphia,

WILL make insurance on the most reasonable terms, against loss or danger by Fire, on property of every description, viz:—On Dwelling Houses, Mills, Barns, Factories, &c. of brick, stone or wood, Merchandise, Books, and Household Furniture. Insurances on brick or stone buildings may be made perpetual; other property may be insured for seven years, in which case the premium for six years will only be charged.

The very inconsiderable sum demanded for a perfect indemnification for the consequences of fire, and the well known promptitude with which all claims upon this office have been settled, offer the strongest inducement to every one to secure their property and effects from the ravages of that destructive element. Ten dollars per annum may save a man from ruin, and a family from beggary, and the business must be unprofitable indeed, that cannot afford so small an annual sum.

In case of perpetual insurance, the money deposited as premiums may be resumed at the pleasure of the assured, and the policy cancelled.

The Company is prohibited by its charter, from engaging in any insurance save that of loss by fire, which, with an ample Capital, constantly and profitably invested in the best securities, give it a just title to public confidence.

Geo. Cochran, of Rich'd.
Pittsburgh, March 4—tf. *AGENT.*

Patent Mathematical Tayloring.

JOHN M'COMBS, TAYLOR,
North side of 4th, and one door west of Market Street,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he still continues to use the system of Mathematical Tayloring invented by Mr. Allen Ward, of Philadelphia, and which is now generally introduced in several of the principal cities and towns in the United States.

This system of cutting garments is calculated, in an eminent degree, to combine neatness and durability; and is acknowledged to be far superior to all other systems, by some of the best and most experienced workmen; for it possesses the very great advantage of being applicable to every size, form and fashion—and therefore justly merits the attention of all Master Taylors.

The newest London and Philadelphia Fashions are just received from Mr. Allen Ward. Also—The Lady's Riding Habit, direct from Paris, cut agreeably to the above patent system, and braided in the first style. This Riding Habit is well calculated to please ladies of taste.

☞ Taylors wishing to purchase Patent Rights for using this ingenious and useful invention, are informed that J. M'Combs is fully empowered by Mr. Ward to sell them on moderate terms.—Those purchasing rights will be furnished with a book of Plates, together with a Protractor and Scales necessary for using the same.

March 5—3t.

TO LET,
Two Dwelling Houses

In Fourth near Market street.

Two large WARE HOUSES and a DWELLING HOUSE in Front street, between Wood and Market streets.

A DWELLING HOUSE and STORE ROOM, in Market Street, opposite the Allegheny Bridge.

Three DWELLING HOUSES and STORE ROOMS, now finishing, at the corner of Market and Liberty streets.

ALSO ON GROUND RENT,
TWELVE LOTS, on Smithfield Street, between Fourth Street and Diamond Alley.

Possession given the 1st of April. Apply to
H. Holdship.

February 18—tf

TO LET,
The Log House,

ON the corner of Smithfield and Third Streets, suitable for a Black Smith, Wagon Maker, Cooper, or any such trade, as it is central, and has room for a shed-shop. Apply to

F. B. Holmes.

March 4—4t.

FOR SALE,

A BLACK GIRL, twenty years old, and a BOY, aged eleven years, each having to serve till twenty eight years old.

Apply at this office.

Feb. 18—3t.

Philadelphia, 8th December, 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having formed a Partnership, under the firm of

M'CLURG & TREVOR,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business at No. 173, *North side of Market Street, between 4th and 5th Streets,* in the house lately occupied by Pennock & Robbins, where they intend keeping a good assortment of

Woollen, Cotton and Silk Goods,

which they will sell on the most moderate terms,

Alex. M'Clurg,
John B Trevor.

N. B. The most strict punctuality will always be observed, in filling any orders in their line.

Dec. 10, 1824—eotf.

DYING AND SCOURING.

J. BYRNE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he continues the business of DYING and SCOURING, at his house, north side of Third, between Market and Wood Streets, where he has built a new dye-house, with proper apparatus. Those gentlemen who have offered piece goods to be dyed, (which he could not undertake on account of the smallness of his kettles,) are informed that he has now in operation kettles of such capacity as will answer all commands he may be favored with. Goods of every description dyed any color, with neatness and despatch; and he will work as cheap as any person can who will do the goods justice.—Ladies and Gentlemen wanting Garments scoured, are informed, (and hundreds will testify it,) that he "gars auld claes leuk a'maist as weel's the new."

☞ Volunteers' *Uniforms* and *Facings* cleaned. Turkey and Venetian *Carpets*, when faded and dirty, rendered as brilliant and beautiful as when new.

December 10, 1824—eoly.

PITTSBURGH
Woollen Machinery Shop.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a Shop for making all kinds of

WOOLLEN MACHINERY,

and hopes, by moderate charges and substantial workmanship, to make it an object with those wanting any thing in his line to give him a call. Orders for

Carding Engines,
Billy & Jenny Spinning Machines,
AND SHEARING MACHINES,

Of any of the different kinds, will be gratefully received and executed with care and despatch.—Attached is a

PATTERN SHOP,

Where Stove, Grate, Bark-Mill and Bell Patterns may always be had at a short notice.

Shearing Machine invented by Mr. M'Cawley, of Greensburgh. This Machine, besides being of a very simple construction, is said to perform double the amount of work in the same time, and at least equally well with any of the others.

John M'Allister,
Corner of Third street and Cherry Alley.

Jan. 28—cow3m.

Edward J. & Samuel A. Roberts,
ATTORNEYS
AND
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Have their Office in Fourth St.

THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S. Kingston, Esq.

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf

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August 20.—tf.

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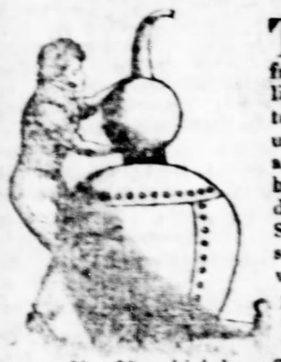

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The projection adopted for the proposed Map is similar to that selected for the Maps of the different states contained in the Atlas just mentioned, by which the meridians and parallels of latitude are made to intersect at right angles, as nearly as a due regard to the laws of the decrease of the former would admit. This mode of projecting Maps on an extensive scale, represents the various quadrilateral figures similar to those on the Artificial Globe, and affords a very near approximation, in other respects, to the earth itself; distances in any direction may be accurately ascertained with facility, by the application of the simple scale; the respective diagonals of the intersectiug lines of projection, are of *equal length* throughout the Map; it obviates that extreme distortion which results from the use of what is called "plane projection," in which the parallels of latitude are represented by *straight lines;* and, in fine, it represents to the understanding a *picture* of the corresponding feature of the Natural Globe, as near its original, as such a representation can possibly be given to a plane surface.

In connecting the various materials collected together for the Map, certain established points will be adhered to as *land marks* or guides for latitude and longitude: to which the local surveys, &c. will be made to conform. Particular reference will, however, be had to such propositions as shall have been subjected to the most frequent and scientific observations of men of known skill, whose deductions will be compared, and if found to differ on any material point, such position will be adopted as a due regard to the character for accuracy of the respective observers, taken in connexion with the advantages or disadvantages that may have attended their operations, may dictate.

The recent survey of the northern boundary of the United States, made in conformity to the treaty of Ghent, will constitute the basis of so much of the proposed Map as was embraced within the range of that survey; and the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast, made by order of the Navy department, will be used for the basis of the southern and eastern portions of it. For the intermediate space recourse will be had to the latest information regarding its general configuration, its seas, lakes and islands, mountains, hills and valleys; and generally, such a view of its physical Geography will be given, as will afford an agreeable and instructive picture of the region brought into view.

With respect to the civil and political divisions of the United States, their *state* and *county* boundaries, &c. access will be had, in the first place to the latest and most authentic treaties and other legal documents; and in the absence of these, other sources of information will be seduloust sought for.

Especial care will be observed to delineate all the existing and contemplated Canals, Roads, and such other *internal improvements* as shall be deemed of general utility, or calculated to promote the commercial intercourse between the remote sections of our extensive country. Distances from place to place, on all important roads, will be distinctly denoted by figures, and the Turnpike and great leading roads, and those of minor importance, will be distinguished by appropriate characters. The insertion of the roads and distances, together with the post and other towns of any importance, will render the proposed Map a valuable auxillary to the traveller as well as the man of business; and will, when taken in connexion with the immense mass of other geographical detail, embodied within its scope, present a full and satisfactory view, at once useful, ornamental, and of covenient reference.

The spaces usually kept blank in maps of this description, will be filled by valuable statistical and topographical information, exhibiting a condensed summary of the population, extent in miles and acres of the United States generally, and of each separate state; together with some brief remarks on the soil, produce, &c. The size of the Map will be five feet four, by four feet eight inches.

It is equally the desire of the publisher to render the proposed Map extensively useful, and to place it within the reach of persons of every class of the community; he will therefore, spare neither pains nor expense to insure the accomplishment of the former object: and, with a view of effecting the latter, he has fixed the price of the Map at the very low sum of Eight Dollars each until subscriptions for 500 copies shall have been obtained, when the price shall be enhanced to *ten dollars* each.

Subscriptions will continue to be received at the store of the Publisher, corner of Fourth and Walnut Street, Philadelphia, at the reduced price, until the subsbription shall be filled agreeably to the preceding article.

N. S. TANNER,
Geographer and Map Seller.

☞ Letters on the subject must come free of postage.
[February 25—5]

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the President and Managers of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge Company, have assigned the proceeds of the tolls of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge, and all the real and personal property and effects of the said Company, for the payment of their debts, in the manner set forth in two instruments of writing, executed and bearing date the 9th day of October last past, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Bucks County, Pa. All persons having claims against the said President and Managers of the New-Hope Delaware BridgeCompany, are hereby notified, that all such claims must be presented at the Office of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge Company, within twelve months from the 9th day of October last, or be excluded from the benefits of the said assignment, agreeable to a provision therein made.

The undersigned assignees will meet at the Office of the Company, at New-Hope, on the 1st Wednesday of every month, until the 9th October, 1825, for the purpose of receiving claims and transacting business under the said assignment.

JOHN C. PARRY, New-Hope.
JOHN BUCKMAN,
No. 19, Sansom St. Philadelphia.
MAHLON K. TAYLOR,
Taylorsville, Bucks county,
Assignees.

Nov. 25, 1824. [Dec-3 t90.]

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF
PLAIN, ENGRAVED, AND FANCY CUT,
Of every description,
Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON,

AND in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the Works, on the corner of First and Ross, Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive punctual and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf.

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,
A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever
PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles Artzt.

July 2 tf.

COMMISSION HOUSE,
Louisville, Ky.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having entered into Partnership, under the firm of
BUCHANAN & STARKEY,
For the purpose of transacting
A General Commission,
Receiving & Forwarding Business,

In this place, tender their services to their friends and the public, and pledge themselves to a faithful discharge of all business confided to them.

George Buchanan,
George Starkey.

February 4, 1825—3mo.

REFERENCES.

Jno. Bustard, Wm. G. Bakewell & Co. } Louisville.
James Woods & Co. Kirkman & Erwin, } Nashville.
George Boggs, Jr. T. & J. Kirkman, A. Buchanan & Co. } Florence.
John Flack, James Buchanan, } New-York.
Washington Jackson, William Strothers, } Philadelphia.
Allen & Grant, Bakewell, Page & Bakewell, Robert Peebles } Pittsburgh.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other propety of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late itationers and Paper Manufacturers trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

ADAMS & HUTCHESON

HAVE just received on Consignment, at their WAREHOUSE in FRONT, near Market-Street, a quantity of

American Patent
WOOD SCREWS

Assorted, from 5-8 to 1¼ inch, from the Manufactory of Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., of Phillipsburg, Pa. which they offer for sale at the Philadelphia prices.

—ALSO IN STORE—

Juniata Bar Iron, Ditto Nails & Brads, Geneva Window Glass } Trotter's Rifle Powder, Kentucky man, Tobacco, Feathers, &c.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 24, 1824.—1y

For Rent,

A BRASS FOUNDRY,—Shop Tools and patterns,—on moderate terms. Inquire of the subscriber.

ALSO,

A large Brick WAREHOUSE, situate in Front, near Market street.

Geo. Miltenberger.

February 11, 1825.

SELECT SCHOOL

IN consequence of the impaired state of his health, the subscriber will open a SELECT SCHOOL, on the 1st of April next, in Fourth, between Market and Ferry streets, in the commodious building recently occupied by Messrs. Page & Gray. As the number of pupils will be limited, the price of tuition will be enhanced to $5 per quarter, including quills, pencils, and ink. Prompt payment for tuition will be expected on the first of October, January, July and April, whether the term of a quarter shall have expired or not. Every exertion shall be made to expedite the progress of the pupils. Persons desirous of availing themselves of the advantages that this School will afford, will please register their names previously to the first of April next; but a preference will be given to a select number, from the school now under the superintendence of the subscriber.

N. R. Smith.

☞All persons indebted to the subscriber for tuition, are earnestly requested to make payment on or before the first of April next.

March 5—4t. N. R. S.

An Ordinance,

Providing for the redemption of old, torn, and defaced City Bills.

BE IT ORDAINED *and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That the Mayor be and is hereby authorized and required to procure and have City Bills, of the denomination of One and Two Dollars, to the amount of Six Thousand Dollars, one half of which to be in One Dollar bills, and the whole to bear interest from the date of their emission.

That the said City Bills, when prepared in blank, shall be delivered to the Treasurer, who shall receipt to the Mayor for the same, and shall sign, date, number and issue the same, exclusively for the redemption of old, torn and defaced City Bills now in circulation, and the said Bills, by this Ordinance directed to be issued, shall be redeemed and payable in fines, forfeitures, debts and taxes, now due or hereafter to become due to the city, and that the faith and corporate property of the city be pledged for the redemption of the same.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Council, the 26th day of February, A D 1825.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
Prest. Com. Council.

Attest—E. J. ROBERTS, *Clk. Com. Coun.*

James Ross,
Prest. Sel. Council.

THOMAS BAIRD, *Clk. Sel. Council, pro tem.*
March 5—3t.

THE AMERICAN
Fire Insurance Company,
Of the City of Philadelphia,

WILL make insurance on the most reasonable terms, against loss or danger by Fire, on property of every description, viz:—On Dwelling Houses, Mills, Barns, Factories, &c. of brick, stone or wood, Merchandise, Books, and Household Furniture. Insurances on brick or stone buildings may be made perpetual; other property may be insured for seven years, in which case the premium for six years will only be charged

The very inconsiderable sum demanded for a perfect indemnification for the consequences of fire, and the well known promptitude with which all claims upon this office have been settled, offer the strongest inducement to every one to secure their property and effects from the ravages of that destructive element Ten dollars per annum may save a man from ruin, and a family from beggary, and the business must be unprofitable indeed, that cannot afford so small an annual sum.

In case of perpetual insurance, the money deposited as premiums may be resumed at the pleasure of the assured, and the policy cancelled

The Company is prohibited by its charter, from engaging in any insurance save that of loss by fire, which, with an ample Capital, constantly and profitably invested in the best securities, give it a just title to public confidence.

Geo. Cochran, of Rich'd.
Pittsburgh, March 4—tf. *AGENT.*

Patent Mathematical Tayloring.

JOHN M'COMBS, TAYLOR,

North side of 4th, and one door west of Market Street,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he still continues to use the system of Mathematical Tayloring invented by Mr. Allen Ward, of Philadelphia, and which is now generally introduced in several of the principal cities and towns in the United States.

This system of cutting garments is calculated, in an eminent degree, to combine neatness and durability; and is acknowledged to be far superior to all other systems, by some of the best and most experienced workmen; for it possesses the very great advantage of being applicable to every size, form and fashion—and therefore justly merits the attention of all Master Taylors.

The newest London and Philadelphia Fashions are just received from Mr. Allen Ward. Also—The Lady's Riding Habit, direct from Paris, cut agreeably to the above patent system, and braided in the first style. This Riding Habit is well calculated to please ladies of taste.

☞Taylors wishing to purchase Patent Rights for using this ingenious and useful invention, are informed that J. M'Combs is fully empowered by Mr. Ward to sell them on moderate terms.—Those purchasing rights will be furnished with a book of Plates, together with a Protractor and Scales necessary for using the same.

March 5—3t.

TO LET,
Two Dwelling Houses

In Fourth near Market street.

Two large WARE HOUSES and a DWELLING HOUSE in Front street, between Wood and Market streets.

A DWELLING HOUSE and STORE ROOM, in Market Street, opposite the Allegheny Bridge.

Three DWELLING HOUSES and STORE ROOMS, now finishing, at the corner of Market and Liberty streets.

ALSO ON GROUND RENT,

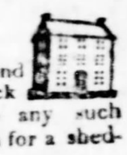
TWELVE LOTS, on Smithfield Street, between Fourth Street and Diamond Alley.

Possession given the 1st of April Apply to

H. Holdship.

February 18—tf

TO LET,
The Log House,



ON the corner of Smithfield and Third Streets, suitable for a Black smith, Wagon Maker, Cooper, or any such trade, as it is central, and has room for a shed-shop. Apply to

F. B. Holmes.

March 4—4t.

FOR SALE,

A BLACK GIRL, twenty years old, and a BOY, aged eleven years, each having to serve till twenty eight years old.

Apply at this office.

Feb. 18—3t.

Philadelphia, 8th December, 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having formed a Partnership, under the firm of
M'CLURG & TREVOR,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business at No. 173, *North side of Market Street, between 4th and 5th Streets*, in the house lately occupied by Pennock & Robbins, where they intend keeping a good assortment of

Woollen, Cotton and Silk Goods,

which they will sell on the most moderate terms,

Alex. M'Clurg,
John B Trevor.

N. B. The most strict punctuality will always be observed, in filling any orders in their line.

Dec. 10, 1824—eotf.

DYING AND SCOURING.
J. BYRNE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he continues the business of DYING and SCOURING, at his house, north side of Third, between Market and Wood Streets, where he has built a new dye-house, with proper apparatus. Those gentlemen who have offered piece goods to be dyed, (which he could not undertake on account of the smallness of his kettles,) are informed that he has now in operation kettles of such capacity as will answer all commands he may be favored with Goods of every description dyed any color, with neatness and despatch; and he will work as cheap as any person can who will do the goods justice.—Ladies and Gentlemen wanting Garments scoured are informed, (and hundreds will testify it,) that he "gars auld claes leuk a'most as weel's the new."

☞Volunteers' *Uniforms* and *Facings* cleaned. Turkey and Venetian *Carpets*, when faded and dirty, rendered as brilliant and beautiful as when new.

December 10, 1824—eoly.

PITTSBURGH
Woollen Machinery Shop.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a Shop for making all kinds of

WOOLLEN MACHINERY,

and hopes, by moderate charges and substantial workmanship, to make it an object with those wanting any thing in his line to give him a call. Orders for

Carding Engines,
Billy & Jenny Spinning Machines,
AND SHEARING MACHINES,

Of any of the different kinds, will be gratefully received and executed with care and despatch.—Attached is a

PATTERN SHOP,

Where Stove, Grate, Bark-Mill and Bell Patterns may always be had at a short notice.

Shearing Machine invented by Mr. M'Cawley, of Greensburgh. This Machine, besides being of a very simple construction, is said to perform double the amount of work in the same time, and at least equally well with any of the others.

John M'Allister,
Corner of Third Street and Cherry Alley.
Jan. 28—cow3m.

Edward J. & Samuel A. Roberts,
ATTORNEYS
AND
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Have their Office in Fourth St.
THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.
Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S. Kingston, Esq.

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1825.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Extract to the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

"*Harrisburgh, February 26, 1825.*

"This week has been taken up with subjects of legislation, which are without any general interest, but about which the members from particular sections display much anxiety. Such for instance, as the bill for making further appropriation for building the Penitentiaries at Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, which passed both Houses finally this day. It met with strong opposition in the Senate. Great doubts are entertained of the efficacy of the Penitentiary system, and the serious calls upon the Treasury to carry on these buildings startle many members. They have appropriated so much, however, that more must be given, or the buildings will be worthless even for experiment, and upon this consideration alone the bill was saved.

"The incorporation of coal companies, although apparently disposed of by the vote negativing the incorporation of the Schuylkill coal company, comes up over and anon, and creates a very warm feeling. Mr. Burnside reported to the Senate, on the application of the New-York and Schuylkill coal company, a bill authorising it to hold the lands already purchased, with authority to its agents to carry on their operations in Schuylkill county. Mr. Duncan met this by a resolution, calling upon the company for a statement, shewing the exact situation of the company's affairs, and upon this was a debate that involved the policy of the whole scheme of coal companies, whether carried on by citizens of this state, or by citizens of New-York in this state. It generally happens, when members get warm, each little of the question contends for having the *last word*; those who take the matter coolly get hungry and postpone it, and this was the case with Mr. D's. resolution.

"On Monday, Mr. Baker, of the county of Philadelphia, offered a resolution in the House of Representatives, directing and requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to endeavor to have the constitution of the United States so altered, as 1, to give the people the right of voting directly for President, and 2, to prevent the election devolving upon Congress. The scheme is altogether visionary and impracticable, and unhinging at once the principles upon which the government is established. Messrs. Roberts, Blythe and Gilleland established this unanswerably, but a *call of the yeas and nays* produced the result of 88 for, and only 26 against the resolution.

"Judge Franklin's committee has not yet reported upon the testimony given before them. Judge Chapman's committee concluded the taking of testimony this evening. Judge Porter's case is undergoing investigation. The petitions for an inquiry into Judge Young's conduct are laid over until next winter."

FURTHER EXTRACTS

From the Report of the Pennsylvania Canal Commissioners.

To those who are acquainted with the immense and incalculable benefit of canals to a country, it will appear like a work of supererogation to say a word about their uses. Indeed, to attempt formally to prove their utility is like holding a candle to the sun:—but, as many of our citizens have not had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with either canals or the effects they produce, we hope to be indulged in adverting to some of the more immediate consequences that will result to the public by constructing such a great artery of trade to the commonwealth.

A canal is a great labor-saving machine, that subdues *time* and *space*. The contemplated canal will bring the farmer of western Pennsylvania, for all general purposes, as near to Philadelphia as if he had to haul his produce there only 60 miles on a turnpike, or 40 miles by a common road. But the benefits will be felt by almost all the interests of society, and it is demonstrable that every part of the state will reap an advantage from its construction.

The Allegheny mountain, as well as Cambria county, near the line of the proposed canal, is covered with an immense quantity of the most valuable timber, that is not only absolutely useless to the owner, but the impenetrable and interminable forests of huge trees, in, to the first settler, who wishes to cultivate the soil, a positive nuisance. This land, which can now be bought at from fifty cents to two dollars an acre, would by a canal, experience a benefit similar to what the Middlesex canal produced. "In the state of New-Hampshire, through which the Merrimack flows, timber is now worth from 1 to 3 dollars per ton, standing; before the canal was made it was worth nothing; so that in the article of timber alone, that state is supposed to have been benefited to the amount of at least 5,000,000 of dollars. The wood land there has risen in price, since the opening of the canal, from 2 dollars to 6, 8 and 10 dollars per acre."

The wood lands and coal lands along the whole route will be affected by the ease and cheapness of transporting these heavy articles to a market. But the sale of timber and coal by the present owners is the least part of the benefit that will accrue to our citizens. In three years the Union canal will be made to the Susquehanna. In a few years the state canal may be finished throughout, and it will not be many years until a canal is carried from the Susquehanna to the Potomac. By these several lines of communication the inhabitants of the rich counties of Franklin, Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Berks, Montgomery, Lancaster, Chester, Delaware and Philadelphia, can be supplied with fuel, fencing and building timber from the mountains, thereby enabling their inhabitants to clear more of their farms, and sustain a much more dense population.

Western Pennsylvania will receive a benefit from the canal similar to that which has been experienced by the western part of New-York state from the opening of theirs. A gentleman of Ontario county writes that "land experienced a rise equal to an average of $5 an acre, in one year; produce doubled in price, and cash is given for every thing that we have for sale." The reason of this is obvious, we have but to look at the difference between hauling on our best turnpikes, and transportation on a canal, to comprehend the operation. The teams engaged transporting merchandize from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, have in them from 5 to 6 horses, and each wagon carries from 42 to 50 hundred weight. Allow a six horse team to haul 50 hundred, it will require ten such teams to haul 25 tons; but 25 tons are taken in a boat on a canal, as fast as the wagons can perform their trip. Here then we have 10 men, 10 wagons and 60 horses, on an excellent turnpike road, over the mountains, doing the same work that can be done by one man, one boy, one horse and one boat on a canal.

To transport articles by wagons, it will require an outfit of $8,000, and a daily expense of $60: while by a boat the outfit will be but $260, and the daily expense but $3. A single year's interest on the outfit of the wagons, would nearly fit out two boats with their horses and harness.

The difference in wear and tear is as striking as that of outfit or daily expense against the wagons, and in favor of the boats.

The toll of 25 tons in a boat would be for 100 miles, $25 00

The toll of 60 horses, hauling wagons, 100 miles, 48 00

Thus the difference in the expense of transportation is very great, whether we take the toll paid, the daily pay, or the cost of outfit, and the wear and tear of wagons and harness.

These views must convince all that a canal will take the wagoning off our turnpikes; but if it does, the country will be great gainers by the advanced prices they will get at the canal market. The wagoners must change their occupations, and the horses be put to farm work. A few innkeepers may suffer a partial loss, but it will be very partial if they keep good taverns, for the facilities given to commerce by the canal, will increase intercourse prodigiously. And the same effect will be produced here that has been produced in England. The commerce on a canal never fails to increase the light travelling of horses and carriages over parallel turnpike roads. Take away the heavy loaded wagons with narrow wheels which now cut up the turnpikes and keep them rough, they will soon become smooth and pleasant to travel upon, will be easily kept in repair, and if any one portion of such a road should take precedence of another, they have expended a comparable route, in spite of other heavily loaded narrow wheeled wagons are taken off them.

Manufactures as well as farmers are benefited by canals. The salt of cotton at Pittsburgh, and the marble of marble and stone-coals in Maryland, or slate in York, will exchange their commodities for the iron of Huntingdon, the timber of Cambria, and the salt of Westmoreland. The excavation of the canal alongside of rivers, will afford many good sites for water works. The western people can appreciate the value of river mills in the fall of the year, and the rude materials, such as ore, limestone and coal for furnaces, and pig metal for forges, can by means of the canal, be carried great distances to meet each other.

The projected canal will be of incalculable value to the iron and salt region of Pennsylvania. The Juniata iron-works are well known to make iron as good, if not superior, to any in the world. They now realise $85 a ton at the works, and send to Pittsburgh about 3000 tons a year, at a cost from 10 to $20 a ton. They there sell it for from $100 to $110. On a canal they could take it for less than $3 a ton. The difference would operate as a bounty. By a canal they would enter into competition with foreign iron in Philadelphia, if not drive the foreign out of market. The superior quality of the castings, made near the Laurel hill, would experience the same advantage. But it is the thriving and rapidly increasing salt-works along this line, that should put to rest all questions about the most eligible route of a canal. The works of the Conemaugh and Kiskiminitas, will in a few years be worth a canal themselves. There are now about twenty salt manufactories along the Kiskiminitas, that manufacture and send to Pittsburgh annually, about 80,000 barrels of salt, and double as many salt works are preparing. They may be increased to an indefinite extent, as along the whole river salt can be had by boring down about 300 or 350 feet, and there is an inexhaustible supply of stone coal in the hills above the works. Along the Conemaugh too, the salt and coal is obtained in like manner. If the New-York canal has enabled them to send their salt to Hartford, in Connecticut, why cannot our salt manufacturers send their salt to the counties east of the Susquehanna?

If our neighbors of New-York have some advantage over us in lockage, we have an advantage over them in the convenience of materials along our whole route;—in the low interest of money at present;—in the low wages of labor;—in the cheapness of provisions;—in the opportunity of getting experienced workmen;—in avoiding the errors she has committed;—and last, but not least, in climate.—This last will give us an immense advantage over that state, in forwarding goods and receiving the returns of agricultural products in the spring. If we open this canal, we secure the trade of the west as an inheritance, of which we cannot be divested.—If we also extend a canal from the mouth of the Kiskiminitas to Erie, we can take the cream of the lake trade before the icy fetters of winter are loosened from the New-York canal. In proof of this, they took only $4,318 19 of toll in April last, but in May they took $54,103 26. We would anticipate them on the lake, by carrying their May trade to Philadelphia in April.

If we stand on our summit level, and look westward, we see our canal extending the influence of its left arm to the rocky mountains, while, with its right hand, it is gathering the furs round the Lake of the Woods. If we look from this elevation to the east, we behold the countless thousands of the sons of industry hesitating, when they have reached the Susquehanna, whether they will turn to the right and send their produce to Baltimore, or to the left, and (by the aid of a canal across New-Jersey) take their choice of the markets of Philadelphia or New-York.

Having already extended this report far beyond the limits we intended, we will only state a few facts and add some remarks respecting the probable trade and profits likely to be realised by this great canal.

In the spring of 1824, there went through the canal, near the mouth of the Susquehanna, to Port Deposit, to be shipped for Baltimore, 338 arks and 509 rafts, exclusive of a great number that passed down the river. The Pennsylvania canal would have carried almost all this to Philadelphia.

Last spring 100,000 bushels of wheat went in two months to Baltimore, out of the Tioga river alone, and that *before the navigation of the New-York canals had commenced!* Ours would have intercepted this trade above the Conewango falls and carried it to Philadelphia.

There is annually about 250,000 bushels of wheat or flour equal to that amount, carried from Lewistown, on the Juniata, which goes chiefly to Baltimore, at a freight of one dollar per barrel for flour or 1 37½, if sent to Philadelphia. A canal would secure Philadelphia all this, and the farmers who ship their produce from any part of the Juniata will be great gainers, as from Lewistown flour can be taken to Philadelphia on a canal for 37½ cents per barrel, and return loading, such as dry goods, groceries, fish and plaister of Paris, that now costs $15 a ton from Philadelphia to Columbia, and thence to Lewistown, $5 a ton, will be carried the whole distance for less than $6 a ton.

A single house in the city of Philadelphia, last year, loaded upwards of 200 wagons for Pittsburgh. A canal would have got the carrying of this loading and the returns.

It is asserted that from the falls to Pittsburgh, goods can be carried for 25 cents a hundred; but allow 37½ cents or 75 cents a barrel for flour. Flour can be carried on the canal from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, for 75 cents a barrel without a back load, and for 50 cents a barrel by the aid of return loading. It then appears that flour can be conveyed from the falls to Philadelphia, by the aid of steam boats on the Ohio, and a canal through our state, for $1 25 per barrel, the same price that is given to New Orleans, but admit it to be $1 50 a barrel, will not the western people be great gainers by resorting to the Atlantic market, at 25 cents of difference, rather than go to New-Orleans, under many complicated disadvantages, which are so well known, that it is unnecessary to state them.

It is presumable that the produce which floats on the river, has to pay as much freight as flour. But if 50,000 tons of produce, is annually conveyed to New-Orleans, from above the falls of Ohio, it is but fair to assume, that the canal will divert it to Philadelphia. That quantity passing over the canal, at only $4 a ton for tolls, will yield another $200,000. It may be objected that the canal would not receive all this trade; but then it must effectually prevent Pittsburgh from resorting to New-Orleans for groceries, which will be a compensation for any deficiency in the downward trade.

By delivering goods from the sea-board at Pittsburgh for 50 cents, and carrying produce from thence in return, *for* 25 cents a hundred, the merchants of that place, not only enter into competition with those of New-Orleans, at the mouth of the Ohio, but will [illegible] the lower [illegible] participation in the commerce of the Upper Mississippi and Missouri rivers.

A number of untoward circumstances prevented us from completing more of the surveys pointed out by the law creating this board. But we have a flattering prospect of having a more perfect and efficient organization during the ensuing season. And as we expect that a full examination of the various routes proposed between the west branch of the Susquehanna and the Allegheny river, will be made before the next meeting of the Legislature, it is perhaps unnecessary and may be premature to give any opinion about a route that has not yet been examined. During the ensuing season we hope to have that examination completed, when the Legislature can have a full knowledge of all the facts before them. But in the meantime, preparations can be made for prosecuting the canal vigorously, and a beginning may be made from Middletown to where the water is taken out of the Susquehanna, so that portion of the canal will suit either route.

University of Virginia.—Messrs. Long and Blatterman, two of the Professors of the University, reached Charlottesville several weeks ago. The last Richmond papers announce the arrival in that city, on their way to the University, of Messrs. Dunglison, Mercer and Bonnycastle, the remaining three. The Enquirer says, "We are happy to learn that the University is about to commence under the most favourable auspices—that students are thronging to it from every quarter."

The Island Lad—On the 16th of April last we announced the fact, that "An act to provide for the completion of the poor house, and for laying the foundation of a general system of education throughout this Commonwealth," had accompanied it with a note requesting us to communicate the propriety of preserving copies of the law. As the time is at hand when the various provisions of this law go into operation, and as it is necessary, in order to give it effect, that the people should act upon it immediately by their votes, we again call public attention to the subject, and insert below an abstract of the act. The provision requiring the election of three schoolmen for each borough or township in counties, and constables are buried to give the necessary notice, and to hold the election.—This vote for "schools" or "no schools" need not be given, except six taxable inhabitants shall have given notice to that effect.

The present mode of educating poor children, from the invidious distinction which it makes between the rich and poor, is in a great measure inoperative, as but few persons are to be found, who are willing to be considered in the light of mere paupers. The new system established by this act, will destroy this odious and revolting distinction, and, while it places all on an equal footing, will assure to every child,—whether its parents be unable to pay, but too proud to receive as a gift, or able to pay, but too sordid,—the benefits of a good common education. We do hope that some of our townships will try the benevolent experiment, by voting for "schools." A trial ought at least to be made; if slight defects be discovered, they may be remedied; if the system be found impracticable, it may be abolished. We observe that measures are taking in some counties to carry the system into effect.

EDUCATION LAW.

The following is an abstract of the law for public instruction, passed at the session of 1823–4 of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Sections 1 to 7, provide, for the election of three schoolmen, by the people of each township, ward, arborough to hold their offices for three years, and one to go out annually. Citizens are not obliged to serve as schoolmen more than three years out of nine. While serving they are exempt from serving in any other township office and from serving in the militia. They are to act without compensation. The assessors are to take annual account of the names of all children in their district, whose parents are unable to educate them, and hand it in to the schoolmen, under a penalty of ten Dollars for neglect of this duty. The schoolmen are then to hold an annual sitting, of which notice is to be put up in six public places; and at this session they are to hear and adjust applications, for alterations in, and additions to the list of children. The list is to be delivered to the county commissioners. The schoolmen are then to give notice to the parents, guardians or next friends of the children, to send them to the most convenient school, and to furnish them with convenient books and stationary. The teachers are to present their accounts to the schoolmen, charging the customary prices; and the schoolman are to present theirs both for tuition and stationary to the county commissioners, who are to draw orders for the amount.

Sections 10 to 19, provide that any six citizens of any township or borough may put up a notice in six public places, stating that at the township or borough election, the question of having *public* schools established will be put; and then, at the said election, ballots shall be put in containing the word "schools" or the words "no schools," and if the former be a majority, the schoolmen shall make an assessment on all taxable property, for the support of public schools, apportioning it in precisely the same ratio as the county tax is assessed and apportioned. They are then to lay off a suitable number of school districts, erect school houses where necessary, and hire teachers, either at a salary, or at a certain sum for each scholar. They are to have a general supervision and control of the schools, and allow all the inhabitants to send their children, provided that no child be sent more than 36 months, at such times between the ages of six and fourteen, as will suit the parents' convenience. The schoolmen of two adjoining townships may, when convenience requires, form a district or districts out of a part or parts of each township. The accounts of the schoolmen are to be adjusted by township auditors. Any township or borough which establishes public schools shall be entitled to receive back such proportion of money from the county Commissioners, as it has contributed to the county fund for educating the poor.

When a school has already been established under the direction of any religious society, such school shall be entitled, to its proper share of funds, and no teacher shall be employed for it against the wishes of the society, but such children, other than those of the members of the society, shall be admitted to it, as the schoolmen shall require.

The county commissioners are to send the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to be laid before the legislature, an annual statement of the number of townships and boroughs which shall have elected schoolmen and established public schools. The city and county of Philadelphia are excluded from the provisions of the act.

State Legislature.—The Senate have passed a bill, directing the mode of collection of militia fines, assessed by courts martial, for delinquency in the performance of militia duty during the late war with Great Britain.

The House of Representatives have been principally occupied with the discussion of the bill to re-charter the bank of North America, for twenty years. A section was introduced, when this bill was in the committee of the whole, re-chartering the Silver Lake bank, but it was yesterday negatived on the second reading, and so the bill passed to the third reading.

The committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, have reported a bill, taxing county officers fifty per cent upon the fees received over $1900. It is now fifty per cent where the fees exceed $1500. *Chronicle, March 3.*

Foreign News.

LATEST FROM THE PACIFIC.

Lieut. Campbell, of the U. S. Frigate United States, arrived at Norfolk on Friday, bearing despatches from Com. Hull for government; containing the official account of the total defeat of the Royalists in Peru. Lieut. C. sailed from Callao on the night of the 23d December, touching at Panama and Carthagena. The Castle of Callao was to be given up on the 30th December, according to the terms of capitulation. The Spanish forces, (last accounts to the 17th Dec.) were in the intermediate ports; the Asia, 64, in a leaky state, and repairing. Admiral Guise, of the Peruvian Navy, with a considerable force, was expected at Callao from Guayaquil, where he had been to repair. Part of the Chilian squadron, which were on their way to join Admiral Guise, had also been seen off the intermediate ports. A report had reached Callao, that some of the Chilian fleet had gone into Arica and burnt there. Chorillos had been declared by Bolivar, on the 20th Dec. as the port of entry for Lima, where there were a number of American vessels discharging. The U. States, Com. Hull, and ship Peacock, Lieut. Com. Kennon, were at Callao, all well. The schr. Dolphin, Lieut. Com. Percival, was daily expected there from Valparaiso.

ORDER OF THE DAY.—*Head Quarters, Lima, December 22, 1824.*

His excellency, the Liberator, received last night through the aid de camp of Gen. Sucre, (Capt. Alegre,) the confirmation of the battle of Ayacucho on the 9th inst. under the orders of the immortal Gen. Sucre.

After five months, skilful manœuvring on both sides, and several engagements which always resulted glorious to our arms, Gen Sucre took his position in Ayacucho, and waited for the enemy. On the 8th inst. the two armies had some skirmishes. On the 9th, the liberating army was attacked by the enemy, who had posted himself on the heights in front of our camp. Gen Valdez, on the vanguard, commanded the right with four field pieces, four battalions, and two squadrons of hussars—General Monet commanded the centre, with five battalions—and General Villalobos the left, with seven pieces and four battalions. The remainder of the cavalry and of the Spanish army remained in the rear.

Our attack was made in the following order: Gen. Cordova attacked the right, with the second division of Colombia, composed of the battalions of Bogota, and the voltigeurs of Pichincha and Caracas—Gen. Lamar had command of the left with the battalions of Peru, and legions Nos. 1, 2, and 3—The division of Gen. Lara was in reserve.

The two armies, although unequal in strength, were ardently desirous to fight. The number of the enemy consisted of about ten thousand, and that of ours five thousand eight hundred.

The battalions of the second division of Colombia marched, with *supported arms*, with an intrepidity that has few examples. They had scarcely commenced their fire when the Spaniards began to lose ground, and confusion instantly became apparent among them. The division of Peru, having met with a more vigorous resistance from the enemy's vanguard under Gen. Valdez, was reinforced by Gen. Lara, with two battalions under Vencedor and Vargas, of the Colombian Guard. From that moment nothing could resist the impetuosity of our brave troops. The second squadron of the hussars of Junin under the intrepid commander Otharris, made a brilliant charge upon the enemy's squadron which was posted on the right of Gen. Valdez and obtained a complete victory. The Grenadiers of Colombia having alighted, charged on foot, by our right flank, the Spanish infantry.—The regiment of hussars of Colombia, under the active Col. Silva, charged with their lances the grenadiers of the vice king's Guard, and put them to the route. This brave Colonel received three wounds by lances in the action. All our troops conducted themselves as heroes during the short but terrible shock of the battle. Our loss has been—1 General, 6 officers, and 300 men killed and 6 Generals, 34 officers, and 480 men wounded. That of the enemy—the vice king, wounded—6 Generals dead, and 2,600 men, dead and wounded.

The rest of the Spanish army under General Canterac, capitulated with General Sucre, on the same day. By this capitulation, all the possessions of the Spaniards, in Peru, are given up to this republic. All the Spanish army and fifteen Generals are in our power.

The chief, *ad interim*,
(Signed) MANUEL JOSE SOLER.

PROCLAMATION.

PERUVIANS! The liberating army, commanded by the intrepid and skilful General Sucre, has at once put an end to the war of Peru, and of the American continent, by one of the most glorious victories ever obtained by the arms of the new world. Yes, the army has fulfilled the promise I made you in its name to accomplish the liberty of Peru in the course of this year.

PERUVIANS! The time has arrived when I must also fulfil the promise I made you to divest myself of the Dictatorship on the day that Victory would seal your destiny. The Congress of Peru will be assembled on the tenth of February, (proximo,) being the anniversary of the Decree by which was confided to me this Supreme authority, and which I will then return to the Legislative body which honored me with their confidence. These are not empty words.

PERUVIANS! Peru has suffered great military disasters. The troops who guarded it, occupied the free provinces of the North, and carried war against the Congress. The navy obeyed no longer the commands of the Government.—The ex-president Rivo Agueco by turns, a usurper, rebel and traitor, fought against his country and her allies. The auxiliaries of Chili, by their lamentable defection, deprived us of the assistance of their troops; and those of Buenos Ayres having revolted in Callao against their chiefs, delivered that place to the enemy. The President Torre Tagle, making an appeal to the Spaniards to occupy this capitol, achieved the destruction of Peru.

Discord, misery, discontent, and personal interests, had spread their bane through every part of the country. Peru seemed to exist no more—all was dissolved! Under these awful circumstances, the Congress appointed me a Dictator to save the relics of their last hopes.

The loyalty, the constancy, and the valor of the army of Colombia, have performed this wonderful undertaking. The Peruvians, when a civil war was raging, acknowledged the legitimate Government, and have rendered immense services to the country; while the troops who protected them have covered themselves with glory on the fields of Junin and Ayacucho. Factions have dispersed from the soil of Peru. This capital has recovered forever its sweet liberty.—Callao is invested and must be given up by capitulation.

PERUVIANS! Peace has succeeded to war!—Union to Discord: Order to Anarchy, and Misfortune! But never forget, I beseech you, that for these blessings you are indebted to the illustrious victors of Ayacucho.

PERUVIANS! The day on which your Congress will meet will be a day of glory! the day that will consummate the most fervent wishes of my ambition—Do not ask more!

(Signed) BOLIVAR.

Lima, Dec. 22, 1824.

GREECE continues to prosper. On the 14th November a battle was fought between the Greek and Turkish fleets, in which the former is said to have lost 60 vessels, the latter 70 men of war and 180 transport vessels, all well armed and manned. The Greeks routed their enemy completely.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

DELIVERED BY

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

On being sworn into office, as President of the United States, on the 4th of March, 1825.

IN compliance with an usage, coeval with the existence of our Federal Constitution, and sanctioned by the example of my predecessors in the line upon which I am about to enter, I appear, my fellow citizens, in your presence, and in that of Heaven, to bind myself by the solemnities of a religious obligation, to the faithful performance of the duties intrusted to me, in the station to which I have been elected.

In unfolding to my countrymen the principles by which I shall be governed, in the fulfillment of those duties, my first resort will be to that constitution which I shall swear, to the best of my ability, to preserve, protect and defend. That revered instrument enumerates the powers, and prescribes the duties, of the Executive Magistrate, and, in general words, declares the purposes to which the whole action of the Government, and all who administer it, should be invariably and sacredly devoted. To form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to the People of this Union, in their successive generations. Since the adoption of this social compact, one of these generations has passed away. It is the work of our forefathers. Administered by some of the most eminent men who contributed to its formation, through a more eventful period in the annals of the world, and through all the vicissitudes of peace and war, devoted to the condition of associated man, it has not disappointed the hopes and aspirations of those illustrious benefactors of their age and nation. It has promoted the lasting welfare of that country, so dear to us all: it has, to an extent far beyond the ordinary lot of humanity, secured the freedom and happiness of this People. We now receive it as a precious heritance from those to whom we are indebted for its establishment, doubly bound by the example which they have left us, and by the blessings which we have enjoyed, as the fruits of their labors, to transmit the same, unimpaired, to the succeeding generation.

In the compass of thirty-six years since this great national covenant was instituted, a body of laws enacted under its authority, and in conformity with its provisions, has unfolded its powers, and carried into practical operation its effective energies. Subordinate departments have distributed the Executive functions in their various relations, to Foreign affairs, to the Revenue and Expenditures, and to the Military force of the Union, by land and sea. A co-ordinate department of the Judiciary has expounded the Constitution and the Laws, settling, in harmonious coincidence with the Legislative will, numerous weighty questions of construction, which the imperfection of human language had rendered unavoidable. The year of Jubilee since the first formation of our Union has just elapsed; that of the Declaration of our Independence is at hand. The consummation of both was effected by this Constitution. Since that period, a population of four millions has multiplied to twelve. A territory bounded by the Mississippi has been extended from sea to sea. New States have been admitted to the Union, in numbers nearly equal to those of the first confederation. Treaties of Peace, Amity and Commerce, have been concluded with the principal dominions of the earth. The people of other nations, inhabitants of regions acquired, not by conquest, but by compact, have been united with us in the participation of our rights and duties, of our burdens and blessings. The forest has fallen by the axe of our woodsmen—the soil has been made to teem by the tillage of our farmers; our commerce has whitened every ocean. The dominion of man over physical nature, has been extended by the invention of our artists. Liberty and Law have marched hand in hand. All the purposes of human association have been accomplished as effectively as under any other government on the globe, and at a cost little exceeding, in a whole generation, the expenditures of other nations in a single year.

Such is the unexaggerated picture of our condition, under a Constitution founded upon the Republican principle of equal rights. To admit that this picture has its shades, is but to say that it is still the condition of men upon earth. From evil, physical, moral, and political, it is not our claim to be exempt. We have suffered, sometimes by the visitation of Heaven, through disease; often by the wrongs and injustice of other nations, even to the extremities of war; and, lastly, by dissentions among ourselves—dissentions perhaps inseparable from the enjoyment of freedom, but which have more than once appeared to threaten the dissolution of the union, and, with it, the overthrow of all the enjoyments of our present lot, and all our earthly hopes of the future. The causes of these dissentions have been various, founded upon differences of speculation in the theory of Republican government; upon conflicting views of policy, in our relations with foreign nations; upon jealousies of partial and sectional interests, aggravated by prejudices and prepossessions, which strangers to each other are ever apt to entertain.

It is a source of gratification and encouragement to me, to observe that the great result of this experiment, upon the theory of human rights, has, at the close of that generation by which it was formed, been crowned with success, equal to the most sanguine expectations of its founders. Union, justice, tranquillity, the common defence, the general welfare, and the blessings of liberty—all have been promoted by the government under which we have lived. Standing at this point of time; looking back to that generation which has gone by, and forward to that which is advancing, we may, at once, indulge in grateful exultation, and in cheering hope. From the experience of the past, we derive instructive lessons for the future. Of the two great political parties which have divided the opinions and feelings of our country, the candid and just will now admit that both have contributed splendid talents, spotless integrity, ardent patriotism, and disinterested sacrifices, to the formation and administration of this government; and that both have required a liberal indulgence for a portion of human infirmity and error. The Revolutionary Wars of Europe, commencing precisely at the moment when the government of the United States first went into operation under this Constitution, excited a collision of sentiments and of sympathies, which kindled all the passions, and embittered the conflict of parties, till the Nation was involved in War, and the Union was shaken to its centre. This time of trial embraced a period of five-and-twenty years, during which the policy of the Union, in its relations with Europe, constituted the principal basis of our political divisions, and the most arduous part of the action of our Federal Government. With the catastrophe in which the wars of the French Revolution terminated, and our own subsequent peace with Great Britain, this baneful weed of party strife was uprooted. From that time, no difference of principle, connected either with the theory of Government, or with our intercourse with foreign Nations, has existed, or been called forth, in force sufficient to sustain a continued combination of parties, or to give more than wholesome animation to public sentiment, or legislative debate. Our political creed is, without a dissenting voice that can be heard, that the will of the people is the source, and the happiness of the people the end, of all legitimate Government upon Earth—That the best security for the beneficence, and the best guaranty against the abuse of power, consists in the freedom, the purity, and the frequency of popular elections—That the General Government of the Union, and the separate Governments of the States, are all Sovereignties of limited powers; fellow-servants of the same masters, uncontrolled within their respective spheres, uncontrolable by encroachments upon each other—That the firmest securi-

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1825.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Extract to the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

"*Harrisburgh, February* 26, 1825.

"This week has been taken up with subjects of legislation, which are without any general interest, but about which the members from particular sections display much anxiety. Such for instance, as the bill for making further appropriation for building the Penitentiaries at Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, which passed both Houses finally this day. It met with strong opposition in the Senate. Great doubts are entertained of the efficacy of the Penitentiary system, and the serious calls upon the Treasury to carry on these buildings startle many members. They have appropriated so much, however, that more must be given, or the buildings will be worthless even for experiment, and upon this consideration alone the bill was saved.

"The incorporation of coal companies, although apparently disposed of by the vote negativing the incorporation of the Schuylkill coal company, comes up ever and anon, and creates a very warm feeling. Mr. Burnside reported to the Senate, on the application of the New-York and Schuylkill coal company, a bill authorizing it to hold the lands already purchased, with authority to its agents to carry on their operations in Schuylkill county. Mr. Duncan met this by a resolution, calling upon the company for a statement, shewing the exact situation of the company's affairs; and upon this was a debate that involved the policy of the whole scheme of coal companies, whether carried on by citizens of this state, or by citizens of New-York in this state. It generally happens, when members get warm, each side of the question contends for having the *last word*; those who take the matter coolly get hungry and postpone it, and this was the case with Mr. D's. resolution.

"On Monday, Mr. Baker, of the county of Philadelphia, offered a resolution in the House of Representatives, directing and requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to endeavor to have the constitution of the United States so altered, as 1, to give the people the right of voting directly for President, and 2, to prevent the election devolving upon Congress. The scheme is altogether visionary and impracticable, and unhinging at once the principles upon which the government is established. Messrs. Roberts, Blythe and Gilleland established this unanswerably, but a *call of the yeas and nays* produced the result of 58 for, and only 26 against the resolution.

"Judge Franklin's committee has not yet reported upon the testimony given before them. Judge Chapman's committee concluded the taking of testimony this evening. Judge Porter's case is undergoing investigation. The petitions for an inquiry into Judge Young's conduct are laid over until next winter."

FURTHER EXTRACTS

From the Report of the Pennsylvania Canal Commissioners.

To those who are acquainted with the immense and incalculable benefit of canals to a country, it will appear like a work of supererogation to say a word about their uses. Indeed, to attempt formally to prove their utility is like holding a candle to the sun:—But, as many of our citizens have not had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with either canals or the effects they produce, we hope to be indulged in adverting to some of the more immediate consequences that will result to the public by constructing such a great artery of trade to the commonwealth.

A canal is a great labor-saving machine, that subdues *time* and *space*. The contemplated canal will bring the farmer of western Pennsylvania, for all general purposes, as near to Philadelphia as if he had to haul his produce there only 60 miles on a turnpike, or 40 miles by a common road. But the benefits will be felt by almost all the interests of society, and it is demonstrable that every part of the state will reap an advantage from its construction.

The Allegheny mountain, as well as Cambria county, near the line of the proposed canal, is covered with an immense quantity of the most valuable timber, that is not only absolutely useless to the owner, but the impenetrable and interminable forests of huge trees, is, to the first settler, who wishes to cultivate the soil, a positive nuisance. This land, which can now be bought at from fifty cents to two dollars an acre, would by a canal, experience a benefit similar to what the Middlesex canal produced. "In the state of New-Hampshire, through which the Merrimack flows, timber is now worth from 1 to 3 dollars per ton, standing; before the canal was made it was worth nothing; so that in the article of timber alone, that state is supposed to have been benefited to the amount of at least 5,000,000 of dollars. The wood land there has risen in price, since the opening of the canal, from 2 dollars to 6, 8 and 10 dollars per acre."

The wood lands and coal lands along the whole route will be affected by the ease and cheapness of transporting these heavy articles to a market. But the sale of timber and coal by the present owners is the least part of the benefit that will accrue to our citizens. In three years the Union canal will be made to the Susquehanna. In a few years the state canal may be finished throughout, and it will not be many years until a canal is carried from the Susquehanna to the Potomac. By these several lines of communication the inhabitants of the rich counties of Franklin, Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Berks, Montgomery, Lancaster, Chester, Delaware and Philadelphia, can be supplied with fuel, fencing and building timber from the mountains, thereby enabling their inhabitants to clear more of their farms, and sustain a much more dense population.

Western Pennsylvania will receive a benefit from the canal similar to that which has been experienced by the western part of New-York state from the opening of theirs. A gentleman of Ontario county writes that "land experienced a rise equal to an average of $5 an acre, in one year; produce doubled in price, and cash is given for every thing that we have for sale." The reason of this is obvious, we have but to look at the difference between hauling on our best turnpikes, and transportation on a canal, to comprehend the operation. The teams engaged transporting merchandise from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, have in them from 5 to 6 horses, and each wagon carries from 42 to 50 hundred weight. Allow a six horse team to haul 50 hundred, it will require ten such teams to haul 25 tons; but 25 tons are taken in a boat on a canal, as fast as the wagons can perform their trip. Here then we have 10 men, 10 wagons and 60 horses, on an excellent turnpike road, over the mountains, doing the same work that can be done by one man, one boy, one horse and one boat on a canal.

To transport 25 tons by wagons, it will require an outfit of $8,000, and a daily expense of $60: while by a boat the outfit will be but $260, and the daily expense but $3. A single year's interest on the outfit of the wagons, would nearly fit out two boats with their horses and harness.

The difference in wear and tear is as striking as that of outfit or daily expense against the wagons, and in favor of the boats.

The toll of 25 tons in a boat would be for 100 miles, $25 00

The toll of 60 horses, hauling wagons, 100 miles, 48 00

Thus the difference in the expense of transportation is very great, whether we take the toll paid, the daily pay, or the cost of outfit, and the wear and tear of wagons and harness.

These views must convince all that a canal will take the wagoning off our turnpikes; but if it does, the country will be great gainers by the advanced prices they will get at the canal market. The wagoners must change their occupations, and the horses be put to farm work. A few innkeepers may suffer a partial loss, but it will be very partial if they keep good taverns, for the facilities given to commerce by the canal, will increase intercourse prodigiously. And the same effect will be produced here that has been produced in England. The commerce on a canal never fails to increase the light travelling of horses and carriages over parallel turnpike roads. Take away the heavy loaded wagons with narrow wheels which now cut up the turnpikes and keep them rough, they will soon become smooth and pleasant to travel upon, will be easily kept in repair, and if ever the holders of stock in our mountain turnpikes get any interest on the immense amount of monies they have expended in making such noble roads, it will be after the heavily loaded narrow wheeled wagons are taken off them.

Manufacturers as well as farmers are benefited by canals. The spinner of cotton at Flat-rock, and the worker of marble and soap-stone in Montgomery, or slate in York, will exchange their commodities for the iron of Huntingdon, the timber of Cambria, and the salt of Westmoreland. The excavation of the canal alongside of rivers, will afford many good sites for water works. The western people can appreciate the value of river mills in the fall of the year; and the rude materials, such as oar, limestone and coal for furnaces, and pig metal for forges, can by means of the canal, be carried great distances to meet each other.

The projected canal will be of incalculable value to the iron and salt region of Pennsylvania. The Juniata iron-works are well known to make bar-iron as good, if not superior, to any in the world. They now realise $85 a ton at the works, and send to Pittsburgh about 3000 tons a year, at a cost from 16 to $20 a ton. They there sell it for from $100 to $110. On a canal they could take it for less than $3 a ton. The difference would operate as a bounty. By a canal they would enter into competition with foreign iron in Philadelphia, if not drive the foreign out of market. The superior quality of the castings, made near the Laurel hill, would experience the same advantage. But it is the thriving and rapidly increasing salt-works along this line, that should put to rest all questions about the most eligible route of a canal. The works of the Conemaugh and Kiskiminitas, will in a few years be worth a canal themselves. There are now about twenty salt manufactories along the Kiskiminitas, that manufacture and send to Pittsburgh annually, about 20,000 barrels of salt, and double as many salt works are preparing. They may be increased to an indefinite extent, as along the whole river salt can be had by boring down about 300 or 350 feet, and there is an inexhaustible supply of stone coal in the hills above the works. Along the Conemaugh too, the salt and coal is obtained in like manner. If the New-York canal has enabled them to send their salt to Hartford, in Connecticut, why cannot our salt manufacturers send their salt to the counties east of the Susquehanna?

If our neighbors of New-York have some advantage over us in lockage, we have an advantage over them in the convenience of materials along our whole route;—in the low interest of money at present;—in the low wages of labor;—in the cheapness of provisions;—in the opportunity of getting experienced workmen;—in avoiding the errors she has committed;—and last, but not least, in climate.—This last will give us an immense advantage over that state, in forwarding goods and receiving the returns of agricultural products in the spring. If we open this canal, we secure the trade of the west as an inheritance, of which we cannot be divested.—If we also extend a canal from the mouth of the Kiskiminitas to Erie, we can take the cream of the lake trade before the icy fetters of winter are loosened from the New-York canal. In proof of this, they took only $4,313 19 of toll in April last, but in May they took $54,103 26. We would anticipate them on the lake, by carrying their May trade to Philadelphia in April.

If we stand on our summit level, and look westward, we see our canal extending the influence of its left arm to the rocky mountains, while, with its right hand, it is gathering the furs round the Lake of the Woods. If we look from this elevation to the east, we behold the countless thousands of the sons of industry hesitating, when they have reached the Susquehanna, whether they will turn to the right and send their produce to Baltimore, or to the left, and (by the aid of a canal across New-Jersey) take their choice of the markets of Philadelphia or New-York.

Having already extended this report far beyond the limits we intended, we will only state a few facts and add some remarks respecting the probable trade and profits likely to be realized by this great canal.

In the spring of 1824, there went through the canal, near the mouth of the Susquehanna, to Port Deposit, to be shipped for Baltimore, 338 arks and 509 rafts, exclusive of a great number that passed down the river. The Pennsylvania canal would have carried almost all this to Philadelphia.

Last spring 100,000 bushels of wheat went in two months to Baltimore, out of the Tioga river alone, and that *before the navigation of the New-York canals had commenced!* Ours would have intercepted this trade above the Goat-wango falls and carried it to Philadelphia.

There is annually about 250,000 bushels of wheat or flour equal to that amount, carried from Lewistown, on the Juniata, which goes chiefly to Baltimore, at a freight of one dollar per barrel for flour or 1 37½, if sent to Philadelphia. A canal would secure Philadelphia all this, and the farmers who ship their produce from any part of the Juniata will be great gainers, as from Lewistown flour can be taken to Philadelphia on a canal for 37½ cents per barrel, and return loading, such as dry goods, groceries, fish and plaister of Paris, that now costs $15 a ton from Philadelphia to Columbia, and thence to Lewistown, $5 a ton, will be carried the whole distance for less than $6 a ton.

A single house in the city of Philadelphia, last year, loaded upwards of 200 wagons for Pittsburgh. A canal would have got the carrying of this loading and the returns.

It is asserted that from the falls to Pittsburgh, goods can be carried for 25 cents a hundred; but allow 37½ cents or 75 cents a barrel for flour. Flour can be carried on the canal from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, for 75 cents a barrel without a back load, and for 50 cents a barrel by the aid of return loading. It then appears that flour can be conveyed from the falls to Philadelphia, by the aid of steam boats on the Ohio, and a canal through our state, for $1 25 per barrel, the same price that is given to New Orleans, but admit it to be $1 50 a barrel, will not the western people be great gainers by resorting to the Atlantic market, at 25 cents of difference, rather than go to New-Orleans, under many complicated disadvantages, which are so well known, that it is unnecessary to state them.

It is presumable that the produce which floats on the river, has to pay as much freight as flour. But if 50,000 tons of produce, is annually conveyed to New-Orleans, from above the falls of Ohio, it is but fair to assume, that the canal will divert it to Philadelphia. That quantity passing over the canal, at only $4 a ton for tolls, will yield another $200,000. It may be objected that the canal would not receive all this trade; but then it must effectually prevent Pittsburgh from resorting to New-Orleans for groceries, which will be a compensation for any deficiency in the downward trade.

By delivering goods from the sea-board at Pittsburgh for 50 cents, and carrying produce from thence in return, for 25 cents a hundred, the merchants of that place, not only enter into competition with those of New-Orleans, at the mouth of the Ohio, but will [illegible] the latter from all participation in the commerce of the Upper Mississippi and Missouri rivers.

A number of untoward circumstances prevented us from completing more of the surveys pointed out by the law creating this board. But we have a flattering prospect of having a more perfect and efficient organization during the ensuing season. And as we expect that a full examination of the various routes proposed between the west branch of the Susquehanna and the Allegheny river, will be made before the next meeting of the Legislature, it is perhaps unnecessary and may be premature to give any opinion about a route that has not yet been examined. During the ensuing season we hope to have that examination completed, when the Legislature can have a full knowledge of all the facts before them. But in the meantime, preparations can be made for prosecuting the canal vigorously, and a beginning may be made from Middletown to where the water is taken out of the Susquehanna, as that portion of the canal will suit either route.

University of Virginia.—Messrs. Long and Blatterman, two of the Professors of the University, reached Charlottsville several weeks ago. The last Richmond papers announce the arrival in that city, on their way to the University, of Messrs. Dunglinson, McKee and Bonnycastle, the remaining three. The Enquirer says, "We are happy to learn that the University is about to commence under the most favourable auspices—that students are thronging to it from every quarter."

The School Law.—On the 16th of April last we inserted in the Gazette, the "Act to provide for the education of the poor gratis, and for laying the foundation of a general system of education throughout this commonwealth," and accompanied it with a note suggesting to subscribers the propriety of preserving it for future reference. As the time is at hand when the law is to go into operation, and as it is necessary, in order to give it effect, that the people should act upon it immediately by their votes, we again call public attention to the subject, and insert below an abstract of the act. The provision requiring the election of three schoolmen for each borough or township is absolute, and constables are bound to give the necessary notice, and to hold the election.—The vote for "schools" or "no schools" need not be given, except six taxable inhabitants shall have given notice to that effect.

The present mode of educating poor children, from the invidious distinction which it makes between the rich and poor, is in a great measure inoperative, as but few persons are to be found, who are willing to be considered in the light of mere paupers. The new system established by this act, will destroy this odious and revolting distinction, and, while it places all on an equal footing, will secure to every child, —whether its parents be unable to pay, but too proud to receive as a gift, or able to pay, but too sordid,—the benefits of a good common education. We do hope that some of our townships will try the benevolent experiment, by voting for "schools." A trial ought at least to be made; if slight defects be discovered, they may be remedied; if the system be found impracticable, it may be abolished. We observe that measures are taking in some counties to carry the system into effect.

EDUCATION LAW.

The following is an abstract of the law for public instruction, passed at the session of 1823-4 of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Sections 1 to 7, provide, for the election of three schoolmen, by the people of each township, ward, or borough to hold their offices for three years, and one to go out annually. Citizens are not obliged to serve as schoolmen more than three years out of nine. While serving they are exempt from serving in any other township office and from serving in the militia. They are to act without compensation. The assessors are to take annual account of the names of all children in their district, whose parents are unable to educate them, and hand it in to the schoolmen, under a penalty of ten Dollars for neglect of this duty. The schoolmen are then to hold an annual sitting, of which notice is to be put up in six public places; and at this session they are to hear and adjust applications, for alterations in, and additions to the list of children. The list is to be delivered to the county commissioners. The schoolmen are then to give notice to the parents, guardians or next friends of the children, to send them to the most convenient school, and to furnish them with convenient books and stationary. The teachers are to present their accounts to the schoolmen, charging the customary prices; and the schoolman are to present theirs both for tuition and stationary to the county commissioners, who are to draw orders for the amount.

Sections 10 to 19, provide that any six citizens of any township or borough may put up a notice in six public places, stating that at the township or borough election, the question of having *public* schools established will be put; and then, at the said election, ballots shall be put in containing the word "schools" or the words "no schools," and if the former be a majority, the schoolmen shall make an assessment on all taxable property, for the support of public schools, apportioning it in precisely the same ratio as the county tax is assessed and apportioned. They are then to lay off a suitable number of school districts, erect school houses where necessary, and hire teachers, either at a salary, or at a certain sum for each scholar. They are to have a general supervision and control of the schools, and allow all the inhabitants to send their children, provided that no child be sent more than 36 months, at such times between the ages of six and fourteen, as will suit the parents' convenience. The schoolmen of two adjoining townships may, when convenience requires, form a district or districts out of a part or parts of each township. The accounts of the schoolmen are to be adjusted by township auditors. Any township or borough which establishes public schools shall be entitled to receive back such proportion of money from the county Commissioners, as it has contributed to the county fund for educating the poor.

When a school has already been established under the direction of any religious society, such school shall be entitled, to its proper share of funds, and no teacher shall be employed for it against the wishes of the society, but such children, other than those of the members of the society, shall be admitted to it, as the schoolmen shall require.

The county commissioners are to send the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to be laid before the legislature, an annual statement of the number of townships and boroughs which shall have elected schoolmen and established public schools. The city and county of Philadelphia are excluded from the provisions of the act.

State Legislature.—The Senate have passed a bill, directing the mode of collection of militia fines, assessed by courts martial, for delinquency in the performance of militia duty during the late war with Great Britain.

The House of Representatives have been principally occupied with the discussion of the bill to re-charter the bank of North America, for twenty years. A section was introduced, when this bill was in the committee of the whole, re-chartering the Silver Lake bank, but it was yesterday negatived on the second reading, and so the bill passed to the third reading.

The committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, have reported a bill, taxing county officers fifty per cent upon the fees received over $1200. It is now fifty per cent where the fees exceed $1500. *Chronicle, March* 3.

Foreign News.

LATEST FROM THE PACIFIC.

Lieut. Campbell, of the U. S. Frigate United States, arrived at Norfolk on Friday, bearing despatches from Com. Hull for government; containing the official account of the total defeat of the Royalists in Peru. Lieut. C. sailed from Callao on the night of the 23d December, touching at Panama and Carthagena. The Castle of Callao was to be given up on the 30th December, according to the terms of capitulation. The Spanish forces, (last accounts to the 17th Dec.) were in the intermediate ports; the Asia, 64, in a leaky state, and repairing. Admiral Guise, of the Peruvian Navy, with a considerable force, was expected at Callao from Guayaquil, where he had been to repair. Part of the Chilian squadron, which were on their way to join Admiral Guise, had also been seen off the intermediate ports. A report had reached Callao, that some of the Chilian fleet had gone into Arica and burnt the provisions which the Asia had stored there. Chorillas had been declared by Bolivar, on the 20th Dec. as the port of entry for Lima, where there were a number of American vessels discharging. The U. States, Com. Hull, and ship Peacock, Lieut. Com. Kennon, were at Callao, all well. The schr. Dolphin, Lieut. Com. Percival, was daily expected there from Valparaiso.

ORDER OF THE DAY—*Head Quarters, Lima, December* 22, 1824.

His excellency, the Liberator, received last night through the aid de camp of Gen. Sucre, (Capt. Alcorn,) the confirmation of the battle of Ayacucho on the 9th inst. under the orders of the immortal Gen. Sucre.

After five months, skilful manœuvring on both sides, and several engagements which always resulted glorious to our arms, Gen Sucre took his position in Ayacucho, and waited for the enemy. On the 8th inst the two armies had some skirmishes. On the 9th, the liberating army was attacked by the enemy, who had posted himself on the heights in front of our camp. Gen Valdez, on the vanguard, commanded the right with four field pieces, four battalions, and two squadrons of hussars—General Monet commanded the centre, with five battalions—and General Villalobos the left, with seven pieces and four battalions The remainder of the cavalry and of the Spanish army remained in the rear.

Our attack was made in the following order: Gen. Cordova attacked the right, with the second division of Colombia, composed of the battalions of Bogota, and the voltigeurs of Pichino and Caracas—Gen. Lamar had command of the left with the battalions of Peru, and legions Nos. 1, 2, and 3—The division of Gen. Lara was in reserve.

The two armies, although unequal in strength, were ardently desirous to fight. The number of the enemy consisted of about ten thousand, and that of ours five thousand eight hundred.

The battalions of the second division of Colombia marched, with *supported arms*, with an intrepidity that has few examples They had scarcely commenced their fire when the Spaniards began to lose ground, and confusion instantly became apparent among them The division of Peru, having met with a more vigorous resistance from the enemy's vanguard under Gen. Valdez, was reinforced by Gen. Lara, with two battalions under Vencedor and Vargas, of the Colombian Guard. From that moment nothing could resist the impetuosity of our brave troops. The second squadron of the hussars of Junin under the intrepid commander Olaharria, made a brilliant charge upon the enemy's squadron which was posted on the right of Gen. Valdez and obtained a complete victory. The Grenadiers of Colombia having alighted, charged on foot, by our right flank, the Spanish infantry.—The regiment of hussars of Colombia, under the active Col. Silva, charged with their lances the grenadiers of the vice king's Guard, and put them to the route. This brave Colonel received three wounds by lances in the action. All our troops conducted themselves as heroes during the short but terrible shock of the battle Our loss has been—1 General, 8 officers, and 300 men killed and 6 Generals, 34 officers, and 480 men wounded. That of the enemy—the vice king, wounded—6 Generals dead, and 2,600 men, dead and wounded.

The rest of the Spanish army under General Canterac, capitulated with General Sucre, on the same day. By this capitulation, all the possessions of the Spaniards, in Peru, are given up to this republic. All the Spanish army and fifteen Generals are in our power

The chief, *ad interim*,

(Signed) MANUEL JOSE SOLER.

PROCLAMATION.

PERUVIANS! The liberating army, commanded by the intrepid and skilful General Sucre, has at once put an end to the war of Peru, and of the American continent, by one of the most glorious victories ever obtained by the arms of the new world. Yes, the army has fulfilled the promise I made you in its name to accomplish the liberty of Peru in the course of this year.

PERUVIANS! The time has arrived when I must also fulfil the promise I made you to divest myself of the Dictatorship on the day that Victory would seal your destiny. The Congress of Peru will be assembled on the tenth of February, (proximo,) being the anniversary of the Decree by which was confided to me this Supreme authority, and which I will then return to the Legislative body which honored me with their confidence. These are not empty words.

PERUVIANS! Peru has suffered great military disasters. The troops who guarded it, occupied the free provinces of the North, and carried war against the Congress. The navy obeyed no longer the commands of the Government.—The ex-president Rivo Agueco by turns, a usurper, rebel and traitor, fought against his country and her allies. The auxilliaries of Chili, by their lamentable defection, deprived us of the assistance of their troops; and those of Buenos Ayres having revolted in Callao against their chiefs, delivered that place to the enemy. The President Torre Tagle, making an appeal to the Spaniards to occupy this capitol, achieved the destruction of Peru.

Discord, misery, discontent, and personal interests, had spread their bane through every part of the country. Peru seemed to exist no more—all was dissolved! Under these awful circumstances, the Congress appointed me a Dictator to save the relics of their last hopes.

The loyalty, the constancy, and the valor of the army of Colombia, have performed this wonderful undertaking. The Peruvians, when a civil war was raging, acknowledged the legitimate Government, and have rendered immense services to the country; while the troops who protected them have covered themselves with glory on the fields of Junin and Ayacucho. Factions have dispersed from the soil of Peru. This capital has recovered forever its sweet liberty.—Callao is invested and must be given up by capitulation.

PERUVIANS! Peace has succeeded to war!—Union to Discord: Order to Anarchy, and Misfortune! But never forget, I beseech you, that for these blessings you are indebted to the illustrious victors of Ayacucho.

PERUVIANS! The day on which your Congress will meet will be a day of glory! the day that will consummate the most fervent wishes of my ambition—Do not ask more!

(Signed)

Lima, Dec. 22, 1824. BOLIVAR.

GREECE continues to prosper. On the 14th November a battle was fought between the Greek and Turkish fleets, in which the former is said to have lost 60 vessels, the latter 70 men of war and 150 transport vessels, all well armed and manned. The Greeks routed their enemy completely.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

DELIVERED BY

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

On being sworn into office, as President of the United States, on the 4th of March, 1825.

IN compliance with an usage, coeval with the existence of our Federal Constitution, and sanctioned by the example of my predecessors in the line upon which I am about to enter, I appear, fellow citizens, in your presence, and in that of the God to bind myself by the solemnities of a religious invocation, to the faithful performance of the duties intrusted to me, in the station to which I have been called.

In unfolding to my countrymen the principles by which I shall be governed, in the fulfillment of those duties, my first resort will be to that solemn oath which I shall swear, to the best of my ability, to preserve, protect and defend. That revered instrument enumerates the powers, and prescribes the duties, of the Executive Magistrate, and, in few words, declares the purposes to which the whole action of the Government, and of all who administer it, should be invariably and sacredly devoted. To form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to the People of this Union, and their successive generations. Since the adoption of this social compact, one of these generations has passed away. It is the work of our forefathers. Administered by some of the most eminent men who contributed to its formation, through a more eventful period in the annals of the world, and through all the vicissitudes of peace and war incidental to the condition of associated nations, it has disappointed the hopes and aspirations of those illustrious benefactors of their age and nation. It has promoted the lasting welfare of that country, and of all to us all: it has, to an extent far beyond the lot of humanity, secured the freedom and happiness of this People. We now receive it as a precious heritance from those to whom we are indebted for its establishment, doubly bound by the obligations which they have left us, and by the blessings which we have enjoyed, as the fruits of their labors, to transmit the same, unimpaired, to the succeeding generation.

In the compass of thirty-six years since this great national covenant was instituted, a body of laws enacted under its authority, and in conformity with its provisions, has unfolded its powers, and carried into practical operation its effective energies. Subordinate departments have distributed the Executive functions in their various relations, to Foreign affairs, to the Revenue and Expenditures, and to the Military force of the Union, by land and sea. A coordinate department of the Judiciary has expounded the Constitution and the Laws; settling, in harmonious coincidence with the Legislative will, numerous weighty questions of construction, which the imperfection of human language had rendered unavoidable. The year of Jubilee since the first formation of our Union has just elapsed; that of the Declaration of our Independence is at hand. The consummation of both was effected by this Constitution. Since that period, a population of four millions has multiplied to twelve. A territory bounded by the Mississippi has been extended from sea to sea. New States have been admitted to the Union, in numbers nearly equal to those of the first confederation. Treaties of Peace, Amity and Commerce, have been concluded with the principal dominions of the earth. The people of other nations, inhabitants of regions accessible, not by conquest, but by compact, have been united with us in the participation of our rights and duties, of our burdens and blessings. The forest has fallen by the axe of our woodsmen—the soil has been made to teem by the tillage of our farmers; our commerce has whitened every ocean. The dominion of man over physical nature, has been extended by the invention of our artists. Liberty and Law have marched hand in hand. All the purposes of human association have been accomplished as effectively as under any other government on the globe, and at a cost little exceeding, in a whole generation, the expenditures of other nations in a single year.

Such is the unexaggerated picture of our condition, under a Constitution founded upon the Republican principle of equal rights. To admit that this picture has its shades, is but to say that it is still the condition of men upon earth. From evil, physical, moral, and political, it is not our claim to be exempt. We have suffered, sometimes by the visitation of Heaven, through disease; often by the wrongs and injustice of other nations, even to the extremities of war; and, lastly, by dissentions among ourselves—dissentions perhaps inseparable from the enjoyment of freedom, but which have more than once appeared to threaten the dissolution of the union, and, with it, the overthrow of all the enjoyments of our present lot, and all our earthly hopes of the future. The causes of these dissentions have been various, founded upon differences of speculation in the theory of Republican government; upon conflicting views of policy, in our relations with foreign nations; upon jealousies of partial and sectional interests, aggravated by prejudices and prepossessions, which strangers to each other are ever apt to entertain.

It is a source of gratification and encouragement to me, to observe that the great result of this experiment, upon the theory of human rights, has, at the close of that generation by which it was formed, been crowned with success, equal to the most sanguine expectations of its founders. Union, justice, tranquillity, the common defence, the general welfare, and the blessings of liberty—all have been promoted by the government under which we have lived. Standing at this point of time; looking back to that generation which has gone by, and forward to that which is advancing, we may, at once, indulge in grateful exultation, and in cheering hope. From the experience of the past, we derive instructive lessons for the future. Of the two great political parties which have divided the opinions and feelings of our country, the candid and just will now admit that both have contributed splendid talents, spotless integrity, ardent patriotism, and disinterested sacrifices, in the formation and administration of this government; and that both have required a liberal indulgence for a portion of human infirmity and error. The Revolutionary Wars of Europe, commencing precisely at the moment when the government of the United States first went into operation under this Constitution, excited a collision of sentiments and of sympathies, which kindled all the passions, and embittered the conflict of parties, till the Nation was involved in War, and the Union was shaken to its centre. That time of trial embraced a period of five-and-twenty years, during which the policy of the Union in its relations with Europe, constituted the principal basis of our political divisions, and the most arduous part of the action of our Federal Government. With the catastrophe in which the wars of the French Revolution terminated, and our own subsequent peace with Great Britain, this baneful weed of party strife was uprooted. From that time, no difference of principle, connected either with the theory of Government, or with our intercourse with foreign Nations, has existed, or been called forth, in force sufficient to sustain a continued combination of parties, or to give more than wholesome animation to public sentiment, or legislative debate. Our political creed is, without a dissenting voice that can be heard, that the will of the people is the source, and the happiness of the people the end, of all legitimate Government upon Earth—That the best security for the beneficence, and the best guaranty against the abuse of power, consists in the freedom, the purity, and the frequency of popular elections—That the General Government of the Union, and the separate Governments of the States, are all Sovereignties of limited powers; fellow-servants of the same masters, uncontrolled within their respective spheres, uncontrolable by encroachments upon each other—That the firmest secur

ty of peace, in the preparation, during peace, of the defences of war—That a rigorous economy, and accountability of public expenditures, should guard against the aggravation, and alleviate, when possible, the burden of taxation—That the military should be kept in strict subordination to the civil power—That the freedom of the Press and of religious opinion should be inviolate. That the policy of our Country is peace, and the ark of our salvation union, are articles of faith upon which we are all agreed. If there have been those who doubted whether a confederated Representative Democracy were a Government competent to the wise and orderly management of the common concerns of a mighty Nation, those doubts have been dispelled. If there have been projects of partial confederacies, to be erected on the ruins of the Union, they have been scattered to the winds. If there have been dangerous attachments to one foreign Nation, and antipathies against another, they have been extinguished. Ten years of peace, at home and abroad, have assuaged the animosities of political contention, and blended into harmony the most discordant elements of public opinion. There still remains one effort of magnanimity, one sacrifice of prejudice and passion, to be made by the individuals throughout the Nation, who have heretofore followed the standards of political party. It is that of discarding every remnant of rancor against each other; of embracing, as countrymen and friends; and of yielding to talents and virtue alone, that confidence which, in times of contention for principle, was bestowed only upon those who bore the badge of party communion.

The collisions of party spirit which originate in speculative opinions, or in different views of administrative policy, are in their nature transitory. Those which are founded on geographical divisions, adverse interests of soil, climate and mode of domestic life, are more permanent, and therefore, perhaps, more dangerous. It is this which gives inestimable value to the character of our government, at once Federal and National. It holds out to us a perpetual admonition to preserve, alike, and with equal anxiety, the rights of each individual state in its own Government, and the rights of the whole Nation in that of the Union. Whatever is of domestic concernment, unconnected with the other members of the Union, or with foreign lands, belongs exclusively to the administration of the State Governments. Whatsoever directly involves the rights and interests of the federative fraternity, or of foreign Powers, is, of the resort of this General Government. The duties of both are obvious in the general principle, though sometimes perplexed with difficulties in the detail. To respect the rights of the State Governments is the inviolable duty of that of the Union: the Government of every state will feel its own obligation to respect and preserve the rights of the whole. The prejudices every where too commonly entertained against distant strangers are worn away, and the jealousies of jarring interests are allayed by the composition and functions of the Great National Councils, annually assembled from all quarters of the Union, at this place. Here the distinguished men from every section of our Country, while meeting to deliberate upon the great interests of those by whom they are deputed, learn to estimate the talents, and do justice to the virtues of each other. The harmony of the Nation is promoted, and the whole Union is knit together by the sentiments of mutual respect, the habits of social intercourse, and the ties of personal friendship, formed between the Representatives of its several parts, in the performance of their service at this Metropolis.

Passing from this general view of the purposes and injunctions of the Federal Constitution, and their results, as indicating the first traces of the path of duty, in the discharge of my public trust, I turn to the administration of my immediate Predecessor, as the second. It has passed away in a period of profound peace; how much to the satisfaction of our country, and to the honor of our Country's name, is known to you all. The great features of its policy, in general concurrence with the will of the Legislature, have been—To cherish peace, while preparing for defensive war—To yield exact justice to other nations, and maintain the rights of our own—To cherish the principles of freedom and of equal rights, wherever they were proclaimed—To discharge, with all possible promptitude, the National debt—To reduce, within the narrowest limits of efficiency, the military force—To improve the organization and discipline of the army—To provide and sustain a school of military science—To extend equal protection to all the great interests of the Nation—To promote the civilization of the Indian Tribes, and—To proceed in the great system of internal improvements, within the limits of the Constitutional power of the Union. Under the pledge of these promises, made by that eminent citizen, at the time of his first induction to this office, in his career of eight years, the internal taxes have been repealed; sixty millions of the public debt have been discharged, provision has been made for the comfort and relief of the aged and indigent, among the surviving warriors of the Revolution; the regular armed force has been reduced, and its constitution revised and perfected; the accountability for the expenditures of public moneys has been made more effective; the Floridas have been peaceably acquired, and our boundary has been extended to the Pacific ocean; the Independence of the Southern nations of this hemisphere has been recognized, and recommended, by example and by counsel, to the Potentates of Europe; progress has been made in the defence of the country, by fortifications and the increase of the navy—towards the effectual suppression of the African traffic in slaves—in alluring the aboriginal hunters of our land to the cultivation of the soil and of the mind—in exploring the interior regions of the Union, and in preparing, by scientific researches and surveys, for the further application of our national resources to the internal improvement of our country.

In the brief outline of the promise and performance of my immediate predecessor, the line of duty, for his successor, is clearly delineated. To pursue to their consummation those purposes of improvement in our common condition, instituted or recommended by him, will embrace the whole sphere of my obligations. To the topic of internal improvement, emphatically urged by him at his inauguration, I recur with peculiar satisfaction. It is that from which I am convinced that the unborn millions of our posterity, who are in future ages to people this continent, will derive their most fervent gratitude to the founders of the Union; that in which the beneficent action of its Government will be most deeply felt and acknowledged. The magnificence and splendour of their public works are among the imperishable glories of the ancient republics. The roads and aqueducts of Rome have been the admiration of all after ages, and have survived, thousands of years, after all her conquests have been swallowed up in despotism, or become the spoil of barbarians. Some diversity of opinion has prevailed with regard to the powers of Congress for legislation upon objects of this nature. The most respectful deference is due to doubts, originating in pure patriotism, and sustained by venerated authority. But nearly twenty years have passed since the construction of the first National Road was commenced. The authority for its construction was then unquestioned. To how many thousand of our countrymen has it proved a benefit? To what single individual has it ever proved an injury? Repeated liberal and candid discussions in the Legislature have conciliated the sentiments, and approximated the opinions of enlightened minds, upon the question of constitutional power. I cannot but hope that, by the same process of friendly, patient, and persevering deliberation, all constitutional objections will ultimately be removed. The extent and limitation of the powers of the General Government, in relation to this transcendently important interest, will be settled and acknowledged, to the common satisfaction of all; and every speculative scruple will be solved by a practical public blessing.

Fellow-citizens, you are acquainted with the peculiar circumstances of the recent election, which have resulted in affording me the opportunity of addressing you at this time. You have heard the exposition of the principles which will direct me in the fulfilment of the high and solemn trust imposed upon me in this station. Less possessed of your confidence, in advance, than any of my predecessors, I am deeply conscious of the prospect that I shall stand, more and oftener, in need of your indulgence. Intentions, upright and pure; a heart devoted to the welfare of our country, and the unceasing application of all the faculties allotted to me, to her service, are all the pledges that I can give for the faithful performance of the arduous duties I am to undertake. To the guidance of the Legislative Councils; to the assistance of the Executive and subordinate departments; to the friendly co-operation of the respective State governments; to the candid and liberal support of the people, so far as it may be deserved by honest industry and zeal, I shall look for whatever success may attend my public services: and knowing that, except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain, with fervent supplications for his favor, to his overruling Providence I commit, with humble but fearless confidence, my own fate, and the future destinies of my country.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1825.

Gen. Jackson, it is said, will not pass thro' Pennsylvania on his return home from Congress.

Com. Porter has arrived at Washington City.

Mr. Kremer has addressed, through the newspapers, a very long letter to his constituents, in support of his charges against Mr. Clay.

The Washington papers also contain certificates, signed by W. Brent, of Lou. and Peter Little, of Md. members of Congress, affirming that Mr. Kremer told them, in the lobby of the house, on the day of the debate about the 'cards,' &c. that he "never intended to charge Mr. Clay with corruption or dishonor in his intended vote for Mr. Adams, and that his letter never was intended to convey the ideas given to it."

Extract to the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

"*Harrisburgh, March 7, 1825.*

"*Of the proceedings of the Legislature, it is difficult to say what they have resulted in during the week. The coal companies have had a quietus put upon them. In the Senate, the description of companies that carries on with New-York capital was demolished yesterday; and the companies composed of citizens of this State got the fatal stroke in the House of Representatives some time ago.*

"*Some bills have passed the H. of R., granting aid to internal improvements, and among these is one giving $22,000 to the road from Bedford to Washington. Four companies were originally incorporated to make this road, and two of them are to receive $6000 each, and the other two $5000 each from the State—if the bill passes senate, which is very doubtful. The other appropriations are small in amount and none have finally passed both Houses.*

"*A divorce bill has taken up much time in the H. of R., yesterday and to-day. In fact, there is nothing so trifling but it will be talked about, and the less intrinsic consequence a proposition possesses, the greater will be the earnestness with which it is contested. Rail-roads and canals, about which so much is said in the newspapers, and in memorials to the Legislature, do not as yet seem to have siezed upon the attention of the collected wisdom. In truth, the abortion of the commission under an act of the last session (appointing a board of canal commissioners) has tossed internal improvement up into the wind. Every one has a scheme of his own, to effect the object that is unquestionably generally desired; but the failure of Clarke, Holgate & Trezvulny, to effect it, puts the schemers upon the rack to do the thing in some other way—without considering that it was not the plan, but the commissioners, that were in fault. The latter gentleman has some surveying knowledge; but the others are entirely without capacity, by education or experience, for the task.*

"*Several of the members of Congress are here, among whom is Samuel D. Ingham. Whether they take this in their route from sheer curiosity, or whether there is something in agitation with reference to the next Governor I will not undertake to say; but certain it is, Governor Shulze is held in utter contempt by all sides of the question at this place.*

"*G. Kremer has not come on yet. As his place of abode is but sixty miles N. W. of this, he always takes it in his transit. He is said to be detained at Washington in order to settle an account with Brent, of Lou. and Peter Little, of Md.*

COMMUNICATION.

A correspondent of the Democrat, speaking in reference to the Overseers of the Poor, in this city, and with a view to operate on the approaching election for Overseers, considers it hard that the money appropriated for the support of the Poor, "should pass through the hands of a few individuals without being subject to the least accountability." It would be hard, indeed, if this were the case: but it is not, and I am really astonished that there should be among us a citizen who does not know, that the people choose, annually, three Auditors, whose sworn duty it is to settle the accounts of the Overseers of the Poor. Z.

COMMUNICATION.

A writer in the last Democrat asserts, that "one of the present Directors of the Poor has been delinquent. If that be the case, an opportunity will soon offer to settle with him."

With respect to the present Overseers, this cannot be the fact, as the period has not arrived for settling their accounts by the Auditors, and they cannot be delinquent until they are found indebted, and fail to make payment. But I have been informed that the assertion is intended to apply to me, as a former Overseer. There was a balance in my hands at my settlement with the Auditors, the greater part of which I paid over to my successors in May last, the remainder I have since discharged, as will appear from the following receipt—so that there remains no settlement to make with me. My receipt-book is left at the office of the Gazette, for the inspection of those who feel interested.

JOHN LIGGETT.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1825.

Pittsburgh, March 9, 1825. Accepted John Liggett's amount of bill for articles furnished the Poor-House, being in full of his balance due the Overseers at the last settlement by the Auditors.

CHAS. CRAIG,
JAMES COOPER,
[Overseers of the Poor.]

Extract of a letter from Gen. La Fayette, to Morgan Neville, Esq. of this city, dated Jan. 16, 1825.

"It has long been my intention, to enjoy, with the feelings of an American Patriot, those wonders of the west, which I have not hitherto, been able to visit. Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, are two points, I am particularly anxious to see; this double and very high gratification, I shall obtain, some time, in the next spring. I am sorry to find, my journey must be rapid, as I cannot leave here, before the celebration of the 22d of February, and I am engaged to be in Boston, in time for the corner Stone, of the Bunker's Hill monument, on the 17th of June.

I will proceed to the Carolinas, Georgia, and across Alabama, and Mississippi, to New-Orleans; thence to go up the two great Rivers, so that I shall have the pleasure to meet you in Cincinnati, some time next spring. I have felt much, since your fine state of Ohio has been settled, for the prodigious creations and rapid improvment of that precious part of the union; the long wished for satisfaction, will be the greater on that account."

Cincinnati Gazette.

EXHIBITION OF MANUFACTURES.

Washington City, Feb. 26.—In our notice of yesterday, we omitted to mention some highly finished cut glass decanters, from the manufactory of Bakewell, Page & Bakewell, of Pittsburgh, and presented by them to Mr. Clay.—*Nat. Jour.*

Steam Boat News.

ARRIVED.

March 6. S. B. *Velocipede*, from Louisville.
S. S. B. *Gen. Pike*, do.

DEPARTED.

March 7. S. B. *Velocipede*, for Louisville.
9. S. B. *Gen. Pike*, do.

The new Steam-Boat *General Bolivar*, of 160 tons, owned by S. & A. Hart, and built at Graham and Phillips' ship yard, arrived here yesterday to receive her Engine.

Married,

At George-Town, (Beaver county, Pa.) on Wednesday 23d ult. by the Rev. John P. Bausman, Maj. *James L. Bowman*, of Brownsville, to Miss *Martilla*, daughter of Mr. John Beaver, of that place.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

DIED, at her residence in this city, on the evening of the 5th inst. after a long and painful illness, Mrs. SARAH ORMSBY, consort of Oliver Ormsby, Esq. in the 45th year of her age. This truly estimable Lady was for many years an ornament of the circle in which she moved; an affectionate wife, a tenderly devoted mother, a friend to the poor, and an amiable companion, she might well have looked forward to a long period of comfort and repose in the enjoyment of an ample share of this world's blessings. But the wisdom of God had ordered it otherwise, and she has left a large family, and an extensive connexion, to deplore her loss; not, however, as those without hope, but humbly trusting through the merits of the Saviour, to rejoin her in that blissful state, where sickness and sorrow shall be known no more.—Communicated.

LAW NOTICE.

THE person who has in his possession a copy of "*Purdon's Digest.*" which he is aware does not belong to him, will please return it forthwith to the office from which it was borrowed.

March 10—1t

FOR SALE.

I will sell a few Lots,

SITUATE on that handsome level, nearly opposite to William Robinson's, between the Allegheny Bridge and Allegheny-Town.

John M'Donald.

March 11—tf.

Boarding & Day School.

MRS. OLVER,

ENCOURAGED by several families of respectability in Pittsburgh, proposes to receive for TUITION, on the first of April next, a limited number of *YOUNG LADIES.*

She is aware her proposal involves great responsibility; but is somewhat emboldened by the gratification which has resulted from her experience in the Education of Children; and it will be her desire, whilst conveying instruction, to win attention by kindness and affection—to cause a knowledge of things to accompany the use of words, and whilst informing the mind, to spare no pains to improve the heart.

Mrs. Olver has the pleasure to acquaint her friends, that Mrs. BARLOW has been prevailed on to give instruction in Music, French and Drawing.

TERMS

Needle Work, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, History, and Geography,	per quarter. $5 00
MUSIC,	8 00
FRENCH,	6 00
DRAWING,	6 00

Corner of Front and Grant streets,
Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

Seminary for Young Ladies.

MR. & MRS. BAKER,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they have opened a SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, in that commodious three story house on north Fourth street, next door to the corner of Market street, the terms of which will be found to correspond with the times. They pledge themselves to use every exertion in advancing the improvement of those who may be entrusted to their care. The experience of twenty years will enable them to redeem their pledge. The terms are as follow.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Orthography, Geography, with a complete knowledge of the Globes, with plain Sewing & Marking,	$3 00
The above, with Embroidery, Cotton Work Tambour, in addition,	2 00
Fillagree, Artificial Flowers, Fringe and Netting, Drawing and Painting, in addition,	2 00
	$7 00

Making 7 dollars for all the useful and ornamental branches mentioned above.

Music, Vocal and Instrumental, per qr.	$8 00

As the Piano Forte has always been considered an instrument peculiarly adapted to accompany the voice, and without which it loses much of its value, Mr. B. will use every exertion, by precept and example, to improve the voices of those who may wish to come under his tuition.

N. B PIANO FORTES of every description, TUNED and REPAIRED in the best manner, and on reasonable terms.

March 11—6mo.

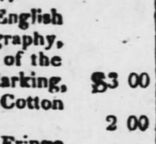
EKIN & LEDLIE,

Commission Merchants,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Market and Water streets, (three doors below their old stand,) formerly occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co. and recently by Messrs. J. Anderson & Co.

JUST RECEIVED,

50 hhds. SUGAR,
50 bbls. MOLASSES,
30 " MACKAREL,
50 boxes TIN PLATES,
A few casks 4th Proof Cognac BRANDY,
Madeira, Teneriffe, Port and Claret WINES.



ON HAND,

A constant supply Juniata Bar and Rolled IRON, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 WINDOW GLASS, SAD IRONS, AXES, HOES, CHAINS, Juniata NAILS and BRADS—For sale as above.

Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

The Partnership

OF

M'CREA AND M'CLURE,

IS this day DISSOLVED, by mutual consent. The books and accounts will be settled by John M'Crea.

John M'Crea,
Matthew M'Clure.

Wilkinsburgh, February 1, 1825. [M.11—3]

Mrs. Basham's School,

WILL, after the 1st of April next, be taught in the house formerly the Post-Office, in First Street. Parents desirous of placing their children under Mrs. B's. care, can, at any time, witness the improvement of her pupils by visiting the School.

Mrs. B's. *Lectures on Botany* will commence on the 2d May; at which time the fruit trees will invite the attention, and gratify the curiosity of the inquirer. Hours of attendance from 6 till 8, A. M. —The first lesson will be on the 12th Class Icosandria *(Linnæus.)*

March 11

N. B. A few Young Ladies will be received as Boarders

PITTSBURGH

FLINT GLASS-WORKS

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,

HAVE, in addition to their former assortment, of plain, moulded and cut Glass, which is now very complete,

LA FAYETTE and MEDALION

Tumblers, Ornaments, &c.

Which they offer for sale at very reduced prices.

Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims on the subscriber, are requested to present them on the first of April.

Lemmon Irwin.

March 11, 1825.—3t

Blackwood's Magazine.

Wilder & Campbell,

Booksellers, No. 142, Broadway, New-York,

HAVE made such arrangements with the publishers of Blackwood's Magazine as will enable them to furnish it to subscribers at *seven dollars* per year, payable in advance, being the price at which it is published in Edinburgh,—Gentlemen desirous of having the work are respectfully requested to send in their names at an early period, to enable them to determine what quantity to order. The numbers will be promptly delivered to subscribers in the city as soon as received, or sent per mail, as may be directed. Gentlemen at a distance will bear in mind to be *explicit* in giving their address. Blackwood will commence with this year, leaving Liverpool on the first of February, and first of every month afterwards.

In addition to an extensive collection of Books in the various departments of literature and Science on hand, they are receiving, by every packet, new supplies of interesting works in Chemistry, Architecture, Botany, Zoology, Mineralogy, Mathematics, the Fine Arts, &c.; and particularly in *Operative Mechanical Science*, in all their varied branches: works selected by Mr. Campbell, as most adapted to the wants of this growing country.

W. & C. aim at making their establishment a *focus* at which most of the Foreign Publications may be found, or the channel through which they may be procured on the most reasonable terms. London Catalogues furnished to order, at cost.

☞To those who wish to give orders for specific foreign works, they flatter themselves that they are enabled to present facilities seldom offered to the public. The residence of the junior partner in London, who personally attends to all purchases entrusted to him—an extensive correspondence on the Continent of Europe—the regular sailing of the packets every 8th day—with reasonable charges, altogether make it an object for those gentlemen wishing to avail themselves of such a channel of communication

W. & C. receive subscriptions for the following American Periodicals.

Everett's American Annual Register of History and Politics,		$5 00	pr. yr.
The United States' Literary Gazette.—Boston, semi monthly,		5 00	
The Museum of Foreign Literature and Sience, monthly,		6 00	
Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York,		2 00	pr. vol.
Journal of the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia,		2 00	
Silliman's Journal of Science,		1 50	pr. no.
Chapman's Philadelphia Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences, quarterly,		5 00	pr. yr.
New Monthly Magazine, reprinted in Boston,		6 00	
Mechanics' Magazine, do. weekly in New-York,		4 00	
Atlantic Magaz. do. monthly, N.Y.		6 00	

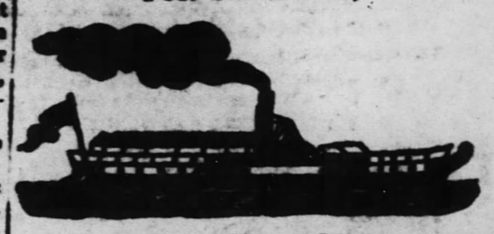
Prices at which Wilder & Campbell import the following Periodical Works, and others when required at the same rate, payable half yearly in advance.

	Sterling cost pr. No.	Pr. Yr.
Westminster Review (quarterly)	6s.	$6 00
Cambridge do	" 6s.	7 00
Edinburgh do	" 6s.	7 00
Quarterly do	" 6s.	7 00
Retrospective do	" 5s.	6 00
Knights Magazine	" 6s.	7 00
Pamphleteer	" 6s. 6d	8 00
Brande's Journal of Science, edited at the Royal Institution of Great-Britain	" 7s 6d	9 00
Jameson's Edin. Philo. Jour.	" 7s 6d	9 00
*Brewster's Edin. Philo. Jou.	" 7s 6d	9 00
Zoological Journal	" 10s	12 00
Eclectic Review (monthly)	" 2s 6d	9 00
Monthly do	" 2s 6d	9 00
British Critic	" 2s 6d	9 00
New Monthly Magazine	" 3s 6d	13 00
London Magazine	" 2s 6d	9 00
European do	" 2s	7 50
Blackwood's do	" 2s 6d	7 00
Constable's Edinburgh Mag.	" 2s 6d	9 00
Gentleman's Magazine	" 2s	7 50
Sporting do	" 2s 6d	9 00
Philosophical do	" 2s 6d	9 00
Ackerman's Repository	" 4s	15 00
La Belle Assemblee	" 3s	10 50
Missionary Register	" 1s 6d	6 00
Annals of Philosophy	" 2s 6d	9 00
Asiatic Journal	" 2s 6d	9 00
Repertory of Arts	" 3s	10 50
Monthly Magazine (14 Nos)	" 2s	8 75
Monthly Critical Gazette (new)	" 2s	7 50
Lond. Jour. of Arts and Scien.	" 2s 6d	7 50
Curtis's Botanical Magazine	" 3s 6d	13 50
Ladies' Magazine	" 2s	7 50
Bell's Weekly Messenger (weekly)		10 00
Literary Gazette	" 8d	10 00
Examiner	" 8d	10 00
Mechanic's Magazine	"	5 09
Mirror	"	4 00
Chemist	"	5 00
MEDICAL.		
Lond. Med. and Phys. Jour (mthly)	2s 6d	9 00
Do do do Rep.	" 2s 6d	9 00
Bell's Quarterly Jour. (quarterly)	6s	7 00
Edin. Med. and Surg. Journal	" 6s	7 00
Johnson's Quarterly Review	" 6s	7 00

*A supply on hand—No. 3 just published.

[Mar. 11—3t.sac]

FOR ST. LOUIS,



The steam Boat Phœnix,

BECKWITH, MASTER,

HAS this day commenced running between this place and the above port, and will continue as a regular Packet between the two places for the remainder of the season.

Dobbin, Forsyth & Co.
Agents, Louisville.

Tracey & Wahrendorff,
Agents, St. Louis.

Louisville, Ky. Feb. 22, 1825. [M.5—12t.]

GRAPE VINES.

MR. DALCK respectfully informs the lovers of good Fruit, that he has yet on hand a considerable number of the very best

GERMAN VINE PLANTS,

which he is prepared to plant in the most approved manner, or he will give directions by which the purchasers may plant them. They ought to be planted in all this month

He will be found every day during the present month at the residence of Mr. Jacob Baker, in Second, near Grant street, or at the house of Mr. Jacob Byerly, in Wood street.

The Vines must be paid for on delivery.

☞For sale as above, a quantity of the MONTHLY CLOVER SEED.

March 11—3t.

Orphans' Court Sale.

PURSUANT to an alias order, granted by the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, will be offered for sale, by public outcry, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the 21st inst. at 12 o'clock, M. all the right title, interest and claim, which the late John Deal had of, in and to Lot No. 235, (numbered, erroneously, in a former advertisement of sale, 234) situated on Second Street, between Ferry street and Chancery Lane, in the city of Pittsburgh, having a front on Second Street of thirty-five feet, and extending towards Front Street, eighty feet, more or less; and a large frame building, erected thereon.

By the Court,

WM. PENTLAND, Clk.

The House erected on this Lot rents for fifty four dollars per annum, and the claim to said House and Lot, adverse to that of the heirs and representatives of said John Deal, has been relinquished, by a deed, with a covenant of warranty, executed in my favor, which may be seen, by any person intending to bid at the sale, on application to B. R. Evans, my attorney.

Wm. Wolf,
Administrator of John Deal, deceased.

March 11—2t

MONEY—INTERESTING!

YESTERDAY took place the last Drawing but four of the

Grand State Lottery of Md.

THE BRILLIANT PRIZE OF

20,000 DOLLARS,

Then deposited, remained in the wheel. The condition of the Lottery is now truly interesting—only four Drawings remain to its termination, during which must be distributed to the holders of tickets, near two-thirds of the original amount of prizes contained in the scheme. Nothing was drawn yesterday over $100. There is still to be drawn, the great capitals of

$40,000,

$20,000, $10,000, $5,000, 12 of $1,000, 6 of $500,

And numerous hundreds, fifties, &c. No time is to be lost in securing chances, as the Lottery will positively be completed on the 31st instant. All who wish to participate in the Favors of Fortune, so soon to be distributed forth, are specially invited to make applications for chances at

CONINE'S OFFICES,

No. 32. Market Street, near the Centre Market, and No. 217, Market, next to Liberty Street.

PRESENT PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole,	$12 00	Quarters,	$3 00
Halves,	6 00	Eighths,	1 50

Chances in Clubs forming, are to be had of

WM C. CONINE, Baltimore.

March 4, 1825. [March 11.]

Information Wanted.

IN the month of June, 1822, a young man named JOHN DUNLAP, a Tanner and Currier, (who now, if living, is in the 23d year of his age,) left Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, intending to go to the city of New-Orleans, but has not since been heard of by his sisters and friends. Any person who can give information respecting him, will confer a particular favor by writing to *Robert Montgomery, Esq.* Greensburgh, Westmoreland county, Pa.

☞Western printers would greatly oblige the friends of Mr. Dunlap by giving the above notice one or two insertions.

March 11.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

WHEREAS Edward Gowdy did, on the 18th day of November, 1820, make an assignment of his Real and Personal Property to the subscribers, for the benefit of his creditors—all persons having claims against the said Edward Gowdy previous to that period, are requested to present them to either of the subscribers on or before the 12th day of April next, as no claim not furnished previous to that day will be allowed.

Geo. W. Bradley,
David Pride.

March 11, 1825—3t.ows.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between M. B. Belknap and John Anderson, under the firm of *J. Anderson & Co.* is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

John Anderson,
M. B. Belknap.

Pittsburgh, March 8, 1825. [M.11—3t.]

N. B. A person will attend at the Warehouse till the first of April next, for the purpose of settling the accounts of the above mentioned firm.

(r of peace, is the preparation, during peace, of the defences of war—That a rigorous economy, and accountability of public expenditures, should guard against the aggravation, and alleviate, when possible, the burden of taxation—That the military should be kept in strict subordination to the civil power—That the freedom of the Press and of religious opinion should be inviolate. That the policy of our Country is peace, and the ark of our salvation union, are articles of faith upon which we are all agreed. If there have been those who doubted whether a confederated Representative Democracy were a Government competent to the wise and orderly management of the common concerns of a mighty Nation, those doubts have been dispelled. If there have been projects of partial confederacies, to be erected on the ruins of the Union, they have been scattered to the winds. If there have been dangerous attachments to one foreign Nation, and antipathies against another, they have been extinguished. Ten years of peace, at home and abroad, have assuaged the animosities of political contention, and blended into harmony the most discordant elements of public opinion. There still remains one effort of magnanimity, one sacrifice of prejudice and passion, to be made by the individuals throughout the Nation, who have heretofore followed the standards of political party. It is that of discarding every remnant of rancor against each other; of embracing, as countrymen and friends; and of yielding to talents and virtue alone, that confidence which, in times of contention for principle, was bestowed only upon those who bore the badge of party communion.

The collisions of party spirit which originate in speculative opinions, or in different views of administrative policy, are in their nature transitory. Those which are founded on geographical divisions, adverse interests of soil, climate and mode of domestic life, are more permanent, and therefore, perhaps, more dangerous. It is this which gives inestimable value to the character of our government, at once Federal and National. It holds out to us a perpetual admonition to preserve, alike, and with equal anxiety, the rights of each individual state in its own Government, and the rights of the whole Nation in that of the Union. Whatever is of domestic concernment, unconnected with the other members of the Union, or with foreign lands, belongs exclusively to the administration of the State Governments. Whatsoever directly involves the rights and interests of the federative fraternity, or of foreign Powers, is, of the resort of this General Government. The duties of both are obvious in the general principle, though sometimes perplexed with difficulties in the detail. To respect the rights of the State Governments is the inviolable duty of that of the Union: the Government of every state will feel its own obligation to respect and preserve the rights of the whole. The prejudices every where too commonly entertained against distant strangers are worn away, and the jealousies of jarring interests are allayed by the composition and functions of the Great National Councils, annually assembled from all quarters of the Union, at this place. Here the distinguished men from every section of our Country, while meeting to deliberate upon the great interests of those by whom they are deputed, learn to estimate the talents, and do justice to the virtues of each other. The harmony of the Nation is promoted, and the whole Union is knit together by the sentiments of mutual respect, the habits of social intercourse, and the ties of personal friendship, formed between the Representatives of its several parts, in the performance of their service at this Metropolis.

Passing from this general view of the purposes and injunctions of the Federal Constitution, and their results, as indicating the first traces of the path of duty, in the discharge of my public trust, I turn to the administration of my immediate Predecessor, as the second. It has passed away in a period of profound peace; how much to the satisfaction of our country, and to the honor of our Country's name, is known to you all. The great features of its policy, in general concurrence with the will of the Legislature, have been—To cherish peace, while preparing for defensive war—To yield exact justice to other nations, and maintain the rights of our own—To cherish the principles of freedom and of equal rights, wherever they were proclaimed—To discharge, with all possible promptitude, the National debt—To reduce, within the narrowest limits of efficiency, the military force—To improve the organization and discipline of the army—To provide and sustain a school of military science—To extend equal protection to all the great interests of the Nation—To promote the civilization of the Indian Tribes, and—To proceed in the great system of internal improvements, within the limits of the Constitutional power of the Union. Under the pledge of these promises, made by that eminent citizen, at the time of his first induction to this office, in his career of eight years, the internal taxes have been repealed, sixty millions of the public debt have been discharged, provision has been made for the comfort and relief of the aged and indigent, among the surviving warriors of the Revolution; the regular armed force has been reduced, and its constitution revised and perfected; the accountability for the expenditures of public moneys has been made more effective; the Floridas have been peaceably acquired, and our boundary has been extended to the Pacific ocean; the Independence of the Southern nations of this hemisphere has been recognized, and recommended, by example and by counsel, to the Potentates of Europe; progress has been made in the defence of the country, by fortifications and the increase of the navy—towards the effectual suppression of the African traffic in slaves—in alluring the aboriginal hunters of our land to the cultivation of the soil and of the mind—in exploring the interior regions of the Union, and in preparing, by scientific researches and surveys, for the further application of our national resources to the internal improvement of our country.

In the brief outline of the promise and performance of my immediate predecessor, the line of duty, for his successor, is clearly delineated. To pursue to their consummation those purposes of improvement in our common condition, instituted or recommended by him, will embrace the whole sphere of my obligations. To the topic of internal improvement, emphatically urged by him at his inauguration, I recur with peculiar satisfaction. It is that from which I am convinced that the unborn millions of our posterity, who are in future ages to people this continent, will derive their most fervent gratitude to the founders of the Union; that in which the beneficent action of its Government will be most deeply felt and acknowledged. The magnificence and splendour of their public works are among the imperishable glories of the ancient republics. The roads and aqueducts of Rome have been the admiration of all after ages, and have survived, thousands of years, after all her conquests have been swallowed up in despotism, or become the spoil of barbarians. Some diversity of opinion has prevailed with regard to the powers of Congress for legislation upon objects of this nature. The most respectful deference is due to doubts, originating in pure patriotism, and sustained by venerated authority. But nearly twenty years have passed since the construction of the first National Road was commenced. The authority for its construction was then unquestioned. To how many thousand of our countrymen has it proved a benefit? To what single individual has it ever proved an injury? Repeated liberal and candid discussions in the Legislature have conciliated the sentiments, and approximated the opinions of enlightened minds, upon the question of constitutional power. I cannot but hope that, by the same process of friendly, patient, and persevering deliberation, all constitutional objections will ultimately be removed. The extent and limitation of the powers of the General Government, in relation to this transcendently important interest, will be settled and acknowledged, to the common satisfaction of all; and every speculative scruple will be solved by a practical public blessing.

Fellow-citizens, you are acquainted with the peculiar circumstances of the recent election, which have resulted in affording me the opportunity of addressing you at this time. You have heard the exposition of the principles which will direct me in the fulfilment of the high and solemn trust imposed upon me in this station. Less possessed of your confidence, in advance, than any of my predecessors, I am deeply conscious of the prospect that I shall stand, more and oftener, in need of your indulgence. Intentions, upright and pure; a heart devoted to the welfare of our country, and the unceasing application of all the faculties allotted to me, to her service, are all the pledges that I can give for the faithful performance of the arduous duties I am to undertake. To the guidance of the Legislative Councils; to the assistance of the Executive and subordinate departments; to the friendly co-operation of the respective State governments; to the candid and liberal support of the people, so far as it may be deserved by honest industry and zeal, I shall look for whatever success may attend my public service: and knowing that, except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain, with fervent supplications for his favor, to his overruling Providence I commit, with humble but fearless confidence, my own fate, and the future destinies of my country.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1825.

Gen. Jackson, it is said, will not pass thro' Pennsylvania on his return home from Congress.

Com. Porter has arrived at Washington City.

Mr. Kremer has addressed, through the newspapers, a very long letter to his constituents, in support of his charges against Mr. Clay.

The Washington papers also contain certificates, signed by W. Brent, of Lou. and Peter Little, of Md. members of Congress, affirming that Mr. Kremer told them, in the lobby of the house, on the day of the debate about the 'cards,' &c. that he "never intended to charge Mr. Clay with corruption or dishonor in his intended vote for Mr. Adams, and that his letter never was intended to convey the ideas given to it."

Extract to the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

"*Harrisburgh, March 7, 1825.*

"*Of the proceedings of the Legislature, it is difficult to say what they have resulted in during the week. The coal companies have had a quietus put upon them. In the Senate, the description of companies that carries on with New-York capital was demolished yesterday; and the companies composed of citizens of this State got the fatal stroke in the House of Representatives some time ago.*

"*Some bills have passed the H. of R., granting aid to internal improvements, and among these is one giving $22,000 to the road from Bedford to Washington. Four companies were originally incorporated to make this road, and two of them are to receive $6000 each, and the other two $5000 each from the State—if the bill passes senate, which is very doubtful. The other appropriations are small in amount and none have finally passed both Houses.*

"*A divorce bill has taken up much time in the H. of R., yesterday and to-day. In fact, there is nothing so trifling but it will be talked about, and the less intrinsic consequence a proposition possesses, the greater will be the earnestness with which it is contested. Rail-roads and canals, about which so much is said in the newspapers, and in memorials to the Legislature, do not as yet seem to have siezed upon the attention of the collected wisdom. In truth, the abortion of the commission under an act of the last session (appointing a board of canal commissioners) has tossed internal improvement up into the wind. Every one has a scheme of his own, to effect the object that is unquestionably generally desired; but the failure of Clarke, Holgate & Trezvulny, to effect it, puts the schemers upon the rack to do the thing in some other way—without considering that it was not the plan, but the commissioners, that were in fault. The latter gentleman has some surveying knowledge; but the others are entirely without capacity, by education or experience, for the task.*

"*Several of the members of Congress are here, among whom is Samuel D. Ingham. Whether they take this in their route from sheer curiosity, or whether there is something in agitation with reference to the next Governor I will not undertake to say; but certain it is, Governor Shulze is held in utter contempt by all sides of the question at this place.*

"*G. Kremer has not come on yet. As his place of abode is but sixty miles N. W. of this, he always takes it in his transit. He is said to be detained at Washington in order to settle an account with Brent, of Lou. and Peter Little, of Md.*

COMMUNICATION.

A correspondent of the Democrat, speaking in reference to the Overseers of the Poor, in this city, and with a view to operate on the approaching election for Overseers, considers it hard that the money appropriated for the support of the Poor, "should pass through the hands of a few individuals without being subject to the least accountability." It would be hard, indeed, if this were the case: but it is not, and I am really astonished that there should be among us a citizen who does not know, that the people choose, annually, three Auditors, whose sworn duty it is to settle the accounts of the Overseers of the Poor.

Z.

COMMUNICATION.

A writer in the last Democrat asserts, that "one of the present Directors of the Poor has been delinquent. If that be the case, an opportunity will soon offer to settle with him."

With respect to the present Overseers, this cannot be the fact, as the period has not arrived for settling their accounts by the Auditors, and they cannot be delinquent until they are found indebted, and fail to make payment. But I have been informed that the assertion is intended to apply to me, as a former Overseer. There was a balance in my hands at my settlement with the Auditors, the greater part of which I paid over to my successors in May last, the remainder I have since discharged, as will appear from the following receipt—so that there remains no settlement to make with me. My receipt-book is left at the office of the Gazette, for the inspection of those who feel interested.

JOHN LIGGETT.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1825.

Pittsburgh, March 9, 1825. Accepted John Liggett's amount of bill for articles furnished the Poor House, being in full of his balance due the Overseers at the last settlement by the Auditors.

CHAS. CRAIG,
JAMES COOPER,
[Overseers of the Poor.]

Extract of a letter from Gen. La Fayette, to Morgan Neville, Esq. of this city, dated Jan. 16, 1825.

"It has long been my intention, to enjoy, with the feelings of an American Patriot, those wonders of the west, which I have not hitherto, been able to visit. Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, are two points, I am particularly anxious to see; this double and very high gratification, I shall obtain, some time, in the next spring. I am sorry to find, my journey must be rapid, as I cannot leave here, before the celebration of the 22d of February, and I am engaged to be in Boston, in time for the corner Stone, of the Bunker's Hill monument, on the 17th of June.

I will proceed to the Carolinas, Georgia, and across Alabama, and Mississippi, to New-Orleans; thence to go up the two great Rivers, so that I shall have the pleasure to meet you in Cincinnati, some time next spring. I have felt much, since your fine state of Ohio has been settled, for the prodigious creations and rapid improvement of that precious part of the union; the long wished for satisfaction, will be the greater on that account."

Cincinnati Gazette.

EXHIBITION OF MANUFACTURES.

Washington City, Feb. 24.—In our notice of yesterday, we omitted to mention some highly mounted cut glass decanters, from the manufactory of Bakewell, Page & Bakewell, of Pittsburgh, and presented by them to Mr. Clay.—*Nat. Jour.*

Steam Boat News.

ARRIVED.

March 6. S. B. *Velocipede*, from Louisville.
8. S. B. *Gen. Pike*, do.

DEPARTED.

March 7. S. B. *Velocipede*, for Louisville.
9. S. B. *Gen. Pike*, do.

The new Steam-Boat *General Bolivar*, of 160 tons, owned by S. & A. Hart, and built at Graham and Phillips' ship yard, arrived here yesterday to receive her Engine.

Married,

At George-Town, (Beaver county, Pa.) on Wednesday 23d ult. by the Rev. John P. Bausman, Maj. *James L. Bowman*, of Brownsville, to Miss *Myrtilla*, daughter of Mr. John Beaver, of that place.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

DIED, at her residence in this city, on the evening of the 5th inst. after a long and painful illness, Mrs. SARAH ORMSBY, consort of Oliver Ormsby, Esq. in the 45th year of her age. This truly estimable Lady was for many years an ornament of the circle in which she moved; an affectionate wife, a tenderly devoted mother, a friend to the poor, and an amiable companion, she might well have looked forward to a long period of comfort and repose in the enjoyment of an ample share of this world's blessings. But the wisdom of God had ordered it otherwise, and she has left a large family, and an extensive connexion, to deplore her loss; not, however, as those without hope, but humbly trusting through the merits of the Saviour, to rejoin her in that blissful state, where sickness and sorrow shall be known no more.—Communicated.

LAW NOTICE.

THE person who has in his possession a copy of "*Purdon's Digest*," which he is aware does not belong to him, will please return it forthwith to the office from which it was borrowed. March 10—1t

FOR SALE.

I will sell a few Lots,

SITUATE on that handsome level, nearly opposite to William Robinson's, between the he Allegheny Bridge and Allegheny-Town.

John M'Donald.

March 11—tf.

Boarding & Day School.

MRS. OLVER,

ENCOURAGED by several families of respectability in Pittsburgh, proposes to receive for TUITION, on the first of April next, a limited number of *YOUNG LADIES*.

She is aware her proposal involves great responsibility; but is somewhat emboldened by the gratification which has resulted from her experience in the Education of Children; and it will be her desire, whilst conveying instruction, to win attention by kindness and affection—to cause a knowledge of things to accompany the use of words, and whilst informing the mind, to spare no pains to improve the heart.

Mrs. Olver has the pleasure to acquaint her friends, that Mrs. BARLOW has been prevailed on to give instruction in Music, French and Drawing.

TERMS

Needle Work, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, History, and Geography,	per quarter. $5 00
MUSIC,	8 00
FRENCH,	6 00
DRAWING,	6 00

Corner of Front and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

Seminary for Young Ladies.

MR. & MRS. BAKER,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they have opened a SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, in that commodious three story house on north Fourth street, next door to the corner of Market street, the terms of which will be found to correspond with the times. They pledge themselves to use every exertion in advancing the improvement of those who may be entrusted to their care. The experience of twenty years will enable them to redeem their pledge. The terms are as follow.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Orthography, Geography, with a complete knowledge of the Globes, with plain Sewing & Marking,	$3 00
The above, with Embroidery, Cotton Work Tambour, in addition,	2 00
Fillagree, Artificial Flowers, Fringe and Netting, Drawing and Painting, in addition,	2 00
	$7 00

Making 7 dollars for all the useful and ornamental branches mentioned above.

Music, Vocal and Instrumental, per qr.	$8 00

As the Piano Forte has always been considered an instrument peculiarly adapted to accompany the voice, and without which it loses much of its value, Mr. B. will use every exertion, by precept and example, to improve the voices of those who may wish to come under his tuition.

N. B. PIANO FORTES of every description, TUNED and REPAIRED in the best manner, and on reasonable terms.

March 11—6mo.

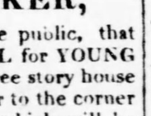
EKIN & LEDLIE,

Commission Merchants,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Market and Water streets, (three doors below their old stand,) formerly occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co. and recently by Messrs. J. Anderson & Co.

JUST RECEIVED,

50 hhds. SUGAR,
50 bbls. MOLASSES,
30 " MACKAREL,
50 boxes TIN PLATES,



A few casks 4th Proof Cognac BRANDY, Madeira, Teneriffe, Port and Claret WINES.

ON HAND,

A constant supply Juniata Bar and Rolled IRON, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 WINDOW GLASS, SAD IRONS, AXES, HOES, CHAINS, Juniata NAILS and BRADS—For sale as above.

Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

The Partnership

OF

M'CREA AND M'CLURE,

IS this day DISSOLVED, by mutual consent. The books and accounts will be settled by John M'Crea.

John M'Crea,
Matthew M'Clure.

Wilkinsburgh, February 1, 1825. [M.11—3]

Mrs. Basham's School,

WILL, after the 1st of April next, be taught in the house formerly the Post-Office, in First Street. Parents desirous of placing their children under Mrs. B's. care, can, at any time, witness the improvement of her pupils by visiting the School.

Mrs. B's. *Lectures on Botany* will commence on the 2d May; at which time the fruit trees will invite the attention, and gratify the curiosity of the inquirer. Hours of attendance from 6 till 8, A. M. —The first lesson will be on the 12th Class Icosandria (*Linnæus.*)

March 11

N. B A few Young Ladies will be received as Boarders

PITTSBURGH

FLINT GLASS-WORKS

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,

HAVE, in addition to their former assortment, of plain, moulded and cut Glass, which is now very complete,

LA FAYETTE and MEDALION

Tumblers, Ornaments, &c.

Which they offer for sale at very reduced prices.

Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims on the subscriber, are requested to present them on the first of April.

Lemmon Irwin.

March 11, 1825.—3t

Blackwood's Magazine.

Wilder & Campbell,

Booksellers, No. 142, Broadway, New-York,

HAVE made such arrangements with the publishers of Blackwood's Magazine as will enable them to furnish it to subscribers at *seven dollars* per year, payable in advance, being the price at which it is published in Edinburgh.—Gentlemen desirous of having the work are respectfully requested to send in their names at an early period, to enable them to determine what quantity to order. The numbers will be promptly delivered to subscribers in the city as soon as received, or sent per mail, as may be directed. Gentlemen at a distance will bear in mind to be *explicit* in giving their address. Blackwood will commence with this year, leaving Liverpool on the first of February, and first of every month afterwards.

In addition to an extensive collection of Books in the various departments of literature and Science on hand, they are receiving, by every packet, new supplies of interesting works in Chemistry, Architecture, Botany, Zoology, Mineralogy, Mathematics, the Fine Arts, &c.; and particularly in *Operative Mechanical Science*, in all their varied branches: works selected by Mr Campbell, as most adapted to the wants of this growing country.

W. & C. aim at making their establishment a *focus* at which most of the Foreign Publications may be found, or the channel through which they may be procured on the most reasonable terms. London Catalogues furnished to order, at cost.

☞To those who wish to give orders for specific foreign works, they flatter themselves that they are enabled to present facilities seldom offered to the public. The residence of the junior partner in London, who personally attends to all purchases entrusted to him—an extensive correspondence on the Continent of Europe—the regular sailing of the packets every 8th day—with reasonable charges, altogether make it an object for those gentlemen wishing to avail themselves of such a channel of communication

W. & C. receive subscriptions for the following American Periodicals.

Everett's American Annual Register of History and Politics,	$5 00 pr. yr.
The United States' Literary Gazette.—Boston, semi monthly,	5 00
The Museum of Foreign Literature and Sience, monthly,	6 00
Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York,	2 00 pr. vol.
Journal of the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia,	2 00
Silliman's Journal of Science,	1 50 pr. no.
Chapman's Philadelphia Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences, quarterly,	5 00 pr. yr.
New Monthly Magazine, reprinted in Boston,	6 00
Mechanics' Magazine, do. weekly in New-York,	4 00
Atlantic Magaz. do. monthly, N.Y.	6 00

Prices at which Wilder & Campbell import the following Periodical Works, and others when required at the same rate, payable half yearly in advance.

	Sterling cost pr. No.	Pr. Yr.
Westminster Review (quarterly)	6s.	$6 00
Cambridge do	" 6s.	7 00
Edinburgh do	" 6s.	7 00
Quarterly do	" 6s.	7 00
Retrospective do	" 5s.	6 00
Knights Magazine	" 6s.	7 00
Pamphleteer	" 6s. 6d	8 00
Brande's Journal of Science, edited at the Royal Institution of Great-Britain	" 7s 6d	9 00
Jameson's Edin. Philo Jour.	" 7s 6d	9 00
*Brewster's Edin. Philo. Jou.	" 7s 6d	9 00
Zoological Journal	" 10s	12 00
Eclectic Review (monthly)	2s 6d	9 00
Monthly do	" 2s 6d	9 00
British Critic	" 2s 6d	9 00
New Monthly Magazine	" 3s 6d	13 00
London Magazine	" 2s 6d	9 00
European do	" 2s	7 50
Blackwood's do	" 2s 6d	7 00
Constable's Edinburgh Mag.	" 2s 6d	9 00
Gentleman's Magazine	" 2s	7 50
Sporting do	" 2s 6d	9 00
Philosophical do	" 2s 6d	9 00
Ackerman's Repository	" 4s	15 00
La Belle Assemblee	" 3s	10 50
Missionary Register	" 1s 6d	6 00
Annals of Philosophy	" 2s 6d	9 00
Asiatic Journal	" 2s 6d	9 00
Repertory of Arts	" 3s	10 50
Monthly Magazine (14 Nos)	" 2s	8 75
Monthly Critical Gazette (new)	" 2s	7 50
Lond. Jour. of Arts and Scien.	" 2s 6d	7 50
Curtis's Botanical Magazine	" 3s 6d	13 50
Ladies' Magazine	" 2s	7 50
Bell's Weekly Messenger (weekly)		10 00
Literary Gazette	" 8d	10 00
Examiner	" 8d	10 00
Mechanic's Magazine	"	5 09
Mirror	"	4 00
Chemist	"	5 00
MEDICAL.		
Lond. Med. and Phys. Jour (mthly)	2s 6d	9 00
Do do do Rep.	" 2s 6d	9 00
Bell's Quarterly Jour. (quarterly)	6s	7 00
Edin. Med. and Surg. Journal	" 6s	7 00
Johnson's Quarterly Review	" 6s	7 00

*A supply on hand—No. 3 just published.

[Mar. 11—3t.sc]

FOR ST. LOUIS,

The steam Boat Phœnix,

BECKWITH, MASTER,

HAS this day commenced running between this place and the above port, and will continue as a regular Packet between the two places for the remainder of the season.

Dobbin, Forsyth & Co.
Agents, Louisville.

Tracey & Wahrendorff,
Agents, St. Louis.

Louisville, Ky. Feb. 22, 1825. [M.5—12t.]

GRAPE VINES.

MR. DALCK respectfully informs the lovers of good Fruit, that he has yet on hand a considerable number of the very best

GERMAN VINE PLANTS,

which he is prepared to plant in the most approved manner, or he will give directions by which the purchasers may plant them. They ought to be planted in all this month

He will be found every day during the present month at the residence of Mr Jacob Baker, in Second, near Grant street, or at the house of Mr. Jacob Byerly, in Wood street.

The Vines must be paid for on delivery.

☞For sale as above, a quantity of the MONTHLY CLOVER SEED.

March 11—3t

Orphans' Court Sale.

PURSUANT to an alias order, granted by the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, will be offered for sale, by public outcry, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the 21st inst. at 12 o'clock, M. all the right title, interest and claim, which the late John Deal had of, in and to Lot No. 235, (numbered, erroneously, in a former advertisement of sale, 234) situated on Second Street, between Ferry street and Chancery Lane, in the city of Pittsburgh, having a front on Second Street of thirty-five feet, and extending towards Front Street, eighty feet, more or less; and a large frame building, erected thereon.

By the Court,

WM. PENTLAND, Clk.

The House erected on this Lot rents for fifty four dollars per annum, and the claim to said House and Lot, adverse to that of the heirs and representatives of said John Deal, has been relinquished, by a deed, with a covenant of warranty, executed in my favor, which may be seen, by any person intending to bid at the sale, on application to B. R. Evans, my attorney.

Wm. Wolf,
Administrator of John Deal, deceased.

March 11—2t

MONEY- INTERESTING!

YESTERDAY took place the last Drawing but four of the

Grand State Lottery of Md.

THE BRILLIANT PRIZE OF

20,000 DOLLARS,

Then deposited, remained in the wheel. The condition of the Lottery is now truly interesting —only four Drawings remain to its termination, during which must be distributed to the holders of tickets, near two-thirds of the original amount of prizes contained in the scheme. Nothing was drawn yesterday over $100. There is still to be drawn, the great capitals of

$40,000,

$20,000, $10,000, $5,000, 12 of $1,000, 6 of $500,

And numerous hundreds, fifties, &c. No time is to be lost in securing chances, as the Lottery will positively be completed on the 31st instant. All who wish to participate in the Favors of Fortune, so soon to be distributed forth, are specially invited to make applications for chances at

CONINE'S OFFICES,

No. 32. Market Street, near the Centre Market, and No. 217, Market, next to Liberty Street.

PRESENT PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole,	$12 00	Quarters,	$3 00
Halves,	6 00	Eighths,	1 50

Chances in Clubs forming, are to be had of

WM C. CONINE, Baltimore.

March 4, 1825. [March 11.]

Information Wanted.

IN the month of June, 1822, a young man named JOHN DUNLAP, a Tanner and Currier, (who now, if living, is in the 23d year of his age,) left Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, intending to go to the city of New-Orleans, but has not since been heard of by his sisters and friends. Any person who can give information respecting him, will confer a particular favor by writing to *Robert Montgomery, Esq* Greensburgh, Westmoreland county, Pa.

☞Western printers would greatly oblige the friends of Mr. Dunlap by giving the above notice one or two insertions.

March 11.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

WHEREAS Edward Gowdy did, on the 18th day of November, 1820, make an assignment of his Real and Personal Property to the subscribers, for the benefit of his creditors—all persons having claims against the said Edward Gowdy previous to that period, are requested to present them to either of the subscribers on or before the 12th day of April next, as no claim not furnished previous to that day will be allowed.

Geo. W. Bradley,
David Pride.

March 11, 1825—3t.GWB.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between M. B. Belknap and John Anderson, under the firm of *J. Anderson & Co.* is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

John Anderson,
M. B. Belknap.

Pittsburgh, March 8, 1825. [M.11—3t.]

N. B. A person will attend at the Warehouse till the first of April next, for the purpose of settling the accounts of the above mentioned firm.

Poetry.

From the Monmouth Inquirer.

The following is handed to us as original. It is no mean imitation of the great Scottish Bard, and well deserves "a local habitation and a name."

TO A LAND TORTOISE.

Guid mornin', frien', ye're early eroegin',
Wi' head erect about ye peepin',
And steady gait ye always keep in,
Aye sure an' shaws
I doubt the time ye tak' to sleep in,
Is ance mae'.

Your crawlin' gets me aye in mind
O' turtles o' the human kind;
How many crawlers do we find
'Mang sons o' men,
Wi' thoughts unto the earth inclined,
Until the end?

Ye'd live a hunder years they say,
An' many a weary mile ye gae,
An' many a hunder eggs ye lay,
Ye queer auld beast—
Whilk gies the make, your mortal foe,
Fu' many a feast.

Ah! now ye've shut yoursel' up tight—
Ise think ye're in an awsome plight,
At seein' sic an unco sight
As my queer face:
Gang on your gate—I'm na the wight
Wad harm your race.

Aiblins, I might, for fun or fame,
Just carve upon your hard auld wame,
The twa initials o' my name,
An' when I met ye,
Whilk done, nae ither right I'd claim,
Than down to set ye.

But fare ye weel! I now maun leave ye;
I ken my absence will na grieve ye;
Wi' jingling Scotch I'll nae mair deave ye,
An' ithers toon
So nane for a' I freely give ye
A lang Adieu!

MOORE'S MELODIES.

From his New Work just published.

I.

She sung of Love—while o'er her lyre
The rosy rays of evening fell,
As if to feed with their soft fire,
The soul within that trembling shell.
The same rich light hung o'er her cheek,
And play'd around those lips that sung
And spoke as flowers would sing and speak,
If Love could lend their leaves a tongue.

II.

But soon the West no longer burn'd,
Each rosy ray from Heav'n withdrew;
And, when to gaze again I turn'd,
The minstrel's form seem'd fading too.
As if her light and Heaven's were one,
The glory all had left that frame;
And from her glimmering lips the tone
As from a parting spirit, came.

III.

Who ever lov'd, but had the thought,
That he and all he lov'd must part?
Fill'd with this fear, I flew and caught
That fading image to my heart—
And cried, "O Love! is this thy doom!
Oh light of youth's resplendent day?
Must ye then lose your golden bloom,
And thus, like sunshine, die away?"

FOR NASHVILLE.

The Steam Boat Lawrence,

CAPTAIN REARICK,

(Now on her passage from New Orleans.)

WILL leave this place for Nashville, on or about the 10th of March. The Lawrence is a new boat, and has first rate accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825—tf

The New, Fast-running and Substantial Steam Boat.

Friendship,

Captain Wm. Hulbert.

WILL leave this port on or about the 15th of March next, and will take freight to any port on the Mississippi, Ohio, or Cumberland rivers, for which a sufficient quantity may offer.

For further particulars, having superior accommodations for passengers, apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.

Pittsburgh Feb. 11.—tf.

For Saint Louis.

The substantial and fast running Steam Boat.

INDIANA,

Captain Clark,

WILL leave this place from the 5th to the 10th of March, for the above port. For freight or passage (having superior accomodations,) apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.

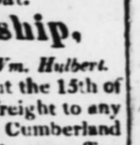
Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825—tf

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Third and Wood Streets opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,

Y. H. and Imperial Teas,
Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco, Dye Stuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window-Glass,



And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Alderman Lowrie's Office,

Is in the North corner of the Diamond.

Dec. 31, 1824—tf.

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE, to the North east corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made, by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties, he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Samuel Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

Wanted, in Harmonie, Pa.

A PERSON who is capable of Teaching all the branches of English and Classical Education. To such an one, a dwelling and the Seminary house will be furnished gratis, together with other accommodations. Suitable Trustees are appointed, and every thing will be in readiness to commence the School on the 1st of April next. No certain salary will be promised, but the Teacher will be entitled to all the tuition money. As an inducement, it may be said that a considerable number of scholars are now waiting for the opening of the school. Letters addressed to the subscriber, to William Hoya, Pittsburgh, John Gilmore, Butler, or Samuel Power, Beaver, (now in Harrisburgh,) will be punctually attended to.

Abraham Zeigler.

Harmonie, Feb. 25—tf.

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY and EXCHANGE OFFICE to the north-east corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low-priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash;

April 9—tf.

TO RENT,

From the first day of April next,

THE WAREHOUSE at present occupied by Davis & Hanson, as an Auction Store. Apply to

Allen & Grant,

Who have for Sale,

100 boxes TIN PLATES,
Twenty-Five Bales
COTTON,

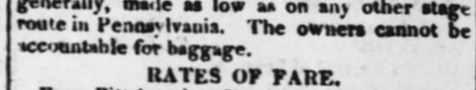
NEW CROP,

Forty Casks Refined,
SALTPETRE.
300 Boxes WINDOW GLASS.
40 do. BOTTLES, *assorted*
3000lbs. SHOT, assorted numbers.

Writing, Printing, Wrapping & Tea
PAPER,

A constant supply from the SewicklyGrove Mill

For Nashville,



The Steam Boat Pittsburgh,

CAPTAIN WALKER,

Expected from New-Orleans, with a cargo of Sugar, &c. for the Subscribers, will load for the above port.

Allen & Grant.

February 4, 1825—tf.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Line
OF
MAIL COACHES.

New Arrangement.

THE attention of Travellers going East and West is hereby particularly invited. The Proprietors of this Line have, at the solicitation of many of their fellow-citizens, determined to increase the running of their Coach, from Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown, and *Harrisburgh*, to *three times per week*: in less than four days each trip,—they being met at the *latter* place by three different Lines of Stages, on the same evening,—one running by way of Reading, and one by Lancaster, to Philadelphia, and one other, via Little York, to Baltimore. Travellers will not only get on with as much facility, but they will have a choice of Routes from Harrisburgh, which will at least afford variety. Every possible attention will be paid to their accommodation, and their fare and travelling expenses generally, made as low as on any other stage route in Pennsylvania. The owners cannot be accountable for baggage.

RATES OF FARE.

From Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh,	$10 00
(For any intermediate distance, 6 cts. per mile.)	
From Harrisburgh to Philadelphia,	6 50
	$16 50

This Line will call for passengers at any public or private house, at either end of the Line, and will also drive to any place within a reasonable distance, to let out gentlemen or ladies with their baggage. It will leave the hotels of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Buehler, in Harrisburgh, respectively, on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Jno. Blair & Others.

Feb. 4, 1825—tf.

☞The Editors of the Cincinnati Gazette, Maysville Eagle, Lexington Reporter, and Louisville Advertiser, will please insert the above every other week for two months, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

J. B. & Co.

To the Public.

SOME time in April, 1820, I executed a Power of Attorney to Aaron Sullivan, Samuel Cowen, and Noble Calhoun, authorizing them to transact certain business therein set forth, as my Attornies in fact. Now, this is to notify all persons that a final settlement of said trust was made on the 18th day of June, 1824, and all power by me vested in said Sullivan, Cowen and Calhoun, is hereby revoked, and I will not consider myself accountable for any of their acts since that time.

Peter H. Patterson.

February 25, 1825—3t*

Extensive Book Sale.

On Saturday, the 12th of March,

At 10 o'clock, A. M. and half past 2, P. M.

AT FRONT STREET AUCTION ROOM,

Will be disposed of

THE WHOLE REMAINING STOCK OF

Books,

Comprising an extensive collection in

Medicine, Classics, Divinity, History, Biography and Miscellany,

Among which are many rare and valuable

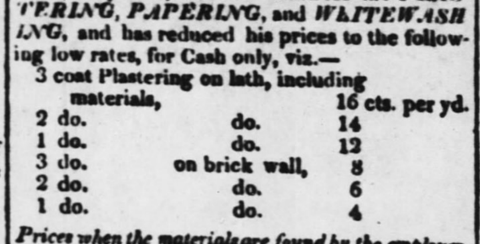
EUROPEAN EDITIONS.

Davis & Hanson, Auc.

N. B. Orders and Communications for Books, will receive due attention.

February 11—3t.

FOR ST. LOUIS,



The fine fast-sailing Steam Boat,

GENERAL BROWN,

WILL leave this place about the 10th of March. For freight or passage apply to

Robert Lindell & Co.

Who will have Boats ready for Nashville, or any other port that freight may offer for.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14—tf.

Copper & Tin Ware.

THE subscribers intending to remove from this City by the 1st of April, will dispose of their Stock, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. It consists of a good assortment of

STILLS,

Wash Kettles, Tea Kettles, &c.

A large assortment of

TIN WARE.

They will barter for any of the following articles, viz: Bar Iron, Nails, Window Glass, Tobacco, Hollow Castings, Salt, Groceries, & Dry Goods.

R. & J. TOWNE.

Wood above Second Street.

Feb. 4, 1825.—6t.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING,* and *WHITEWASHING,* and has reduced his prices to the following low rates, for Cash only, viz.—

3 coat Plastering on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer.		
3 coats on lath,		8 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ per roll
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be durable in the dampest cellars. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

June 20—tf.

NEW STORE.

MYERS & ADAMS

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and now offer for sale, in the new range of buildings, corner of Market and Liberty streets, a general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of

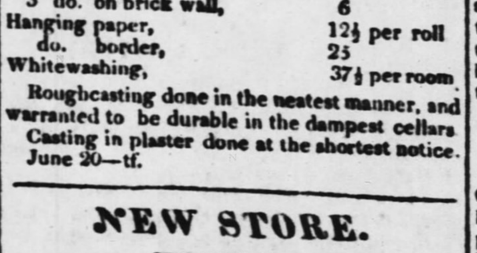
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
CASSINETTS,
FLANNELS,
BOMBAZETTS,
CALICOES, &c.

ALSO,—A superior assortment of fashionable FALL RIBBONS: Barage, Merino, Cashmere and Silk HANDKERCHIEFS.

ALSO,—A select assortment of *Hardware, Queensware* and *Groceries,* all of which they will sell low for Cash or Beeswax, Country Linen, Rags, &c.

Oct. 22, 1824—tf.

J. GALLAGHER,



BELL & BRASS FOUNDER,

In Second Street, two doors east of Wood,

Adjoining the Copper and Tin shop of L. Peterson,

PITTSBURGH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he will be happy to execute all orders, for any articles in his line, at the shortest notice, and in the best manner.

Church, Court-House, Academy, Factory and Tavern

BELLS,

Made to any size,

ALSO,

Still-Cocks, Rivets, Spelter Solder,

And every description of

BRASS CASTINGS,

FOR STEAM ENGINES, FACTORIES, &c.

☞Highest price given for old Copper, Brass, Pewter, &c.

January 7—3m*

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kinds of

MACHINERY

For Spinning & Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to No. 20.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 13, 1824. tf

VARIETY.

I WISH TO PURCHASE

5 or 6 Active Young Horses.

FROM 4 to 7 years old, from 15 to 17 hands high, well gaited, for which I will give a generous price in cash.

Having enlarged my stable, I will take a few horses at LIVERY.

Those indebted to me for longer than three months, will have the goodness to call and settle their respective accounts without delay, as, in justice to myself, no longer indulgence can be given.

W. Graham, Jr.

Pittsburgh, March 4—3t.

STORAGE
AND
Commission Business.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed to that spacious building, (*No. 85, North Main Street, St. Louis*) lately owned and occupied by Christian Wilt & Co. and that they have also taken the house formerly owned and occupied by said Wilt & Co as a White and Red Lead Factory: this house is adjoining the other, and extends to the bank of the river, has been lately repaired, and is now well calculated for the reception and storing of Goods of every kind, by which the difficulties and inconveniences arising from the want of sufficient Warehouses, (and which has, for some time past, prevented them from seeking Commission Business,) are completely removed; they therefore solicit a renewal of Consignments of all articles except Dry Goods and Hardware, of which they will constantly have on hand, for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on their own account, a general assortment, which they feel assured will greatly facilitate the sale of such articles as may be consigned to them. From their long residence in this city, their general acquaintance with country merchants and dealers in this place, the number and experience of assistants employed by them, and their intention to use every honest exertion to promote the interest of those who may confide business to them, they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all reasonable consignors: Suffice it to say, they refer the public to all persons who have heretofore had transactions of business with them.

Scott & Rule.

St. Louis, January 1825—[28—3m]

P. S. In order to prevent delays in forwarding Goods consigned to us to be re-shipped to Franklin or elsewhere on the Missouri River, we have provided and will constantly have first rate Keel Boats and careful captains or patroons, well acquainted with the navigation of that river, which will enable us to despatch the Goods with very little delay. We have also made arrangements for the quick despatch of Goods to be forwarded to any port on the Mississippi River. S & R.

To Let,

And possession given the first of April next,

THE HOUSE, at present occupied as the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, situate in Third Street, between Market and Wood Streets.

For terms apply to JOHN SCULL, or either of the subscribers.

John Hannen
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 21—tf

A Splendid Chance!!

NOW DRAWING every week, in the city of Baltimore, the magnificent

GRAND STATE LOTTERY

OF MARYLAND,

Third Class, containing the greatest capital of any Lottery now drawing in the United States.

$40,000 HIGHEST PRIZE!

Fourteen Drawings of it are over, and only six more remain to complete the Scheme. All the grand capitals are now floating in the wheel, and liable to be drawn, excepting two.

$40,000,

$20,000, $10,000, $5,000, 13 of $1,000, 7 of $500,

PRESENT PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole,	$12 00	Quarters,	$3 00
Halves,	6 00	Eighths,	1 50

Adventurers should lose no time in providing themselves with chances at

CONINE'S OFFICES,

No. 32, Market Street, near the Centre Market, and No. 217, Market, next to Liberty Street.

A gentleman of this city, luckily provided himself with chances at Conine's, previous to the last drawing, when one of his tickets came up the highest prize drawn, $1000, and where, it is presumed, many more of the capital prizes are for sale.

Orders for Tickets and Shares from all parts of the Union, receive the most prompt attention addressed to

WM. C. CONINE, Baltimore.

February 27.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by Public Vendue or outcry, at the Court-House in the city of Pittsburgh,

On Monday, the 21st day of March, 1825,

At 10 o'clock, A. M. the following property, viz.

All the right, title, interest and claim, of *Philip & George Whitsell,* of, in and to a Tract of Land, situate in Ross Township, bounded by lands of Archibald Haslet on the east, Henry Cable on the south, John Wells' heirs and B Good on the west, and part of the same tract on the north, containing two hundred and forty acres, more or less; on which is a grist mill, a cabin house, and large square log barn, with about 70 acres cleared and a good orchard thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Philip and George Whitsell, at the suit of *Cuthbertson and Mary Whitsell,* &c.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *Absalom Venocken,* of, in and to a certain tract of land situate in Deer township, adjoining lands of James Kearns, James Robinson, Asa Hower and Jacob Coon and others, on which is erected a small cabin, with about twenty acres cleared, the interest of the said Venocken being 159 acres, the whole tract containing 259 acres.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Absalom Venocken, at the suit of *John Miller,* for use, &c.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *John Obey,* of, in and to two lots or pieces of ground, in the Northern Liberties, Marked in Geo. A. Bayard's plan No. 67 and 68, bounded by Water street, by lot No 66, by the Allegheny river, and by Walnut street, containing together in breadth 100 feet, and in length from Water st. to the Allegheny river, on which is erected a two story brick house and other buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Obey at the suit of *James Jones.*

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of William Hamilton, of, in and to one hundred and five acres of land, be the same more or less, adjoining lands of Abraham Bolinger, Alexander Logan, W. Stewart and Samuel Skelton, on which there is erected a dwelling house and barn, with about thirty acres of land cleared.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Hamilton, at the suit of *L. Stewart,* for use, &c.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *Garret Guest,* of, in and to a lot or piece of ground, situate in Elizabeth township, Elizabeth town; bounded by Water street, by ground of John Gebener, by the Monongahela river, and by other ground; containing in breadth on Water street, and the said river 60 feet, and in length from Water street to the river, on which there is a two story frame house erected. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Garret Guest, at the suit of the *Pittsburgh Mechanical Steam Company.*

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *Abraham Long,* of, in and to the following described lots and pieces of ground, viz: One of them being part of lot No. 111, in the city of Pittsburgh, beginning on St. Clair street, fifty-nine feet from Penn street, thence along St Clair street 18 feet, thence parallel to Penn street 60 feet to the line of lot No. 112 thence northward parallel to St Clair street 18 feet, thence westwardly by Watkins' line to the place of beginning; on which are erected and situated a small frame shop and some tan vats and a bark house; subject to an annual rent charge of forty-five dollars.—And the other of them being part of lot No. 112, commencing on Penn street at the corner of lot No. 111, thence along Penn street, westwardly 45 feet, thence parallel with St Clair street, towards Liberty street 120 feet, thence parallel with Penn-street, 45 feet to the line of lot No. 111, thence along the line of said lot to the place of beginning; on which are erected and situated a double two story log house, weather boarded, and a small kitchen, also a bark mill and some tan vats, &c. under and subject to an annual rent charge of one hundred and fifteen dollars. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Abraham Long, at the suit of *Thomas Robinson.*

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *John Wallace,* of, in and to a certain tract of land, situate in Mifflin township, bounded by other lands of the said Wallace, & lands of David Morrow, William Anderson, Stewart's heirs, George Sickman and James Lafferety, containing 285 acres, more or less; on which is erected a log dwelling house, with about seventy acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Wallace, at the suit of *Milton Hargar.*

ALSO—All the right, title interest and claim of *Nathaniel Plummer,* jr. of, in and to one undivided moiety or equal half part of three hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, situate in St. Clair township, in said county, adjoining lands of Andrew M'Parland, Robert Shawlon, Martin M'Kean's heirs; John Woods' heirs, and others: on which there are erected, a large stone dwelling house, a frame barn, a number of small houses, and a stone still house, and on which there are three apple orchards, two currant gardens, and about two hundred acres of land cleared.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Nathaniel Plummer, jr. at the suit of the *Bank of Pennsylvania.*

ALSO All the right, title, interest and claim of *Peter Shaeffer and John Obey,* of, in and to two certain lots or pieces of ground, situate in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, and marked on Geo. A. Bayard's plan of part of the said Liberties, No 67 and 68 bounded by Water street, by lot No. 66, by the Allegheny river, and by Walnut street, containing together in breadth 100 feet, and extending from Water street to the Allegheny river, on which is erected a two story brick house, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Peter Shaeffer and John Obey, at the suit of *James B. Clow for use of Jacob Ewart.*

ALSO—By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, issued out of the same court and to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of *John M'Elherron,* of, in and to a certain tract of land called "Minorca," situate in Robinson township, and described as follows, viz: beginning at a stump standing on the dividing line of Pierce's tract, and running thence along the said dividing line north, 30° W. 94 perches, to a hickory thence north 56½° E. 154 perches to a red oak, thence S 53° E. 280 perches to a post on the bank of Chartier's creek, thence along the bed of said creek the several courses thereof 454 perches to a sugar tree on the line of M'Coy's tract, thence along the said line S. 74½° W. 43 perches to a black oak on the line of Pierce's tract, thence by the same North 57° E. 140 perches to the place of beginning; containing 410 acres and 120 perches, and allowance of 6 per cent; with sundry buildings and in improvements.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John M'Elherron, at the suit of *Mary Gordon's Executors.*

L. Stewart, Shff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Feb. 25, 1825.

Poetry.

From the Nantucket Inquirer.

The following is handed to us as original. It is no mean imitation of the great Scottish Bard, and well deserves "a local habitation and a name."

TO A LAND TORTOISE.

Guid mornin', frien', ye're early creepin',
Wi' head ereet about ye peepin',
And steady gait ye always keep in,
Aye sure an' slaw:
I doubt the time ye tak' to sleep in,
Is uneo sma'.

Your crawlin' pits me aye in mind
O' turtles o' the human kind;
How mony crawlers do we find
'Mang sons o' men,
Wi' thoughts unto the earth inclined,
Until the end?

Ye'd live a hunder years they say,
An' mony a weary mile ye gae,
An' mony a hunder eggs ye lay,
Ye queer auld beast—
Whilk gies the snake, your mortal fae,
Fu' mony a feast.

Ah! now ye've shut yoursel' up tight—
Ise think ye're in an awsome plight,
At seein' sic an uneo sight
As my queer face:
Gang on your gate—I'm na the wight
Wad harm your race.

Aiblins, I might, for fun or fame,
Just carve upon your hard auld wame,
The twa initials o' my name,
An' whan I met ye,
Whilk done, nae ither right I'd claim,
Than down to set ye.

But fare ye weel! I now maun leave ye;
I ken my absence will na grieve ye;
Wi' jingling Scotch I'll nae mair deave ye,
An' ithers too:
So ance for a' I freely give ye
A lang Adieu!

MOORE'S MELODIES.

From his New Work just published.

I.

She sung of Love—while o'er her lyre
The rosy rays of evening fell,
As if to feed with their soft fire,
The soul within that trembling shell.
The same rich light hung o'er her cheek,
And play'd around those lips that sung
And spoke as flowers would sing and speak,
If Love could lend their leaves a tongue.

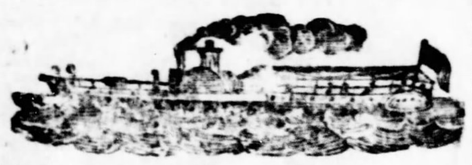
II

But soon the West no longer burn'd,
Each rosy ray from Heav'n withdrew;
And, when to gaze again I turn'd,
The minstrel's form seem'd fading too.
As if *her* light and Heaven's were one,
The glory all had left that frame;
And from her glimmering lips the tone
As from a parting spirit, came.

III.

Who ever lov'd, but had the thought,
That he and all he lov'd must part?
Fill'd with this fear, I flew and caught
That fading image to my heart—
And cried, "O Love! is this thy doom!
Oh light of youth's resplendent day?
Must ye then lose your golden bloom,
And thus, like sunshine, die away?"

FOR NASHVILLE.



The Steam Boat Lawrence,

CAPTAIN REARICK,

(Now on her passage from New Orleans.)

WILL leave this place for Nashville, on or about the 10th of March. The Lawrence is a new boat, and has first rate accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825—tf

The New, Fast-running and Substantial Steam Boat.

Friendship,

Captain Wm. Hulbert.

WILL leave this port on or about the 15th of March next, and will take freight to any port on the Mississippi Ohio, or Cumberland rivers, for which a sufficient quantity may offer.

For further particulars, having superior accommodations for passengers, apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.

Pittsburgh Feb. 11.—tf.

For Saint Louis.

The substantial and fast running Steam Boat.

INDIANA,

Captain Clark.

WILL leave this place from the 5th to the 10th of March, for the above port. For freight or passage (having superior accomodations,) apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825—tf

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Third and Wood Streets opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,

Y. H. and Imperial Teas,
Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco, Dye Stuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window-Glass,

And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Alderman Lowrie's Office,
Is in the North corner of the Diamond.

Dec. 31, 1824—tf.

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE, to the North east corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made, by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties, he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Samuel Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

Wanted, in Harmonie, Pa.

A PERSON who is capable of Teaching all the branches of English and Classical Education. To such an one, a dwelling and the Seminary house will be furnished gratis, together with other accommodations. Suitable Trustees are appointed, and every thing will be in readiness to commence the School on the 1st of April next. No certain salary will be promised, but the Teacher will be entitled to all the tuition money. As an inducement, it may be said that a considerable number of scholars are now waiting for the opening of the school. Letters addressed to the subscriber, to William Hays, Pittsburgh, John Gilmore, Butler, or Samuel Power, Beaver, (now in Harrisburgh,) will be punctually attended to.

Abraham Zeigler.

Harmonie, Feb. 25—tf.

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY and EXCHANGE OFFICE to the north-east corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low-priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash;

April 9—tf.

TO RENT,

From the first day of April next, THE WAREHOUSE at present occupied by Davis & Hanson, as an Auction Store. Apply to

Allen & Grant,

Who have for Sale,

100 boxes TIN PLATES,
Twenty-Five Bales
COTTON,

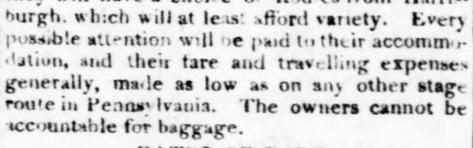
NEW CROP,
Forty Casks Refined,
SALTPETRE.

300 Boxes WINDOW GLASS.
40 do. BOTTLES, *assorted*
3000lbs. SHOT, assorted numbers.

Writing, Printing, Wrapping & Tea
PAPER,

A constant supply from the Sewickly Grove Mill

For Nashville,



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CAPTAIN WALKER,

Expected from New-Orleans, with a cargo of Sugar, &c. for the Subscribers, will load for the above port.

Allen & Grant.

February 4, 1825—tf.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Line

OF

MAIL COACHES.

New Arrangement.

THE attention of Travellers going East and West is hereby particularly invited. The Proprietors of this Line have, at the solicitation of many of their fellow-citizens, determined to increase the running of their Coach, from Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown, and *Harrisburgh*, to *three times per week*, in less than four days each trip,—they being met at the *latter* place by three different Lines of Stages, on the same evening,—one running by way of Reading, and one by Lancaster, to Philadelphia, and one other, via Little York, to Baltimore. Travellers will not only get on with as much facility, but they will have a choice of Routes from Harrisburgh, which will at least afford variety. Every possible attention will be paid to their accommodation, and their fare and travelling expenses generally, made as low as on any other stage route in Pennsylvania. The owners cannot be accountable for baggage.

RATES OF FARE.

From Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, (For any intermediate distance, 6 cts. per mile.)	$10 00
From Harrisburgh to Philadelphia,	6 50
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Jno. Blair & Others.

Feb. 4, 1825—tf.

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J. B. & Co.

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Peter H. Patterson.

February 25, 1825—3t*

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On Saturday, the 12th of March,
At 10 o'clock, A. M. and half past 2, P. M.
AT FRONT STREET AUCTION ROOM,
Will be disposed of
THE WHOLE REMAINING STOCK OF

Books,

Comprising an extensive collection in
Medicine, Classics, Divinity, History, Biography and Miscellany,
Among which are many rare and valuable
EUROPEAN EDITIONS.

Davis & Hanson, Auc.

N. B. Orders and Communications for Books, will receive due attention.

February 11—5t.

FOR ST. LOUIS,

The fine fast-sailing Steam Boat,

GENERAL BROWN,

WILL leave this place about the 10th of March. For freight or passage apply to

Robert Lindell & Co.

Who will have Boats ready for Nashville, or any other port that freight may offer for.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14—tf.

Copper & Tin Ware.

THE subscribers intending to remove from this City by the 1st of April, will dispose of their Stock, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. It consists of a good assortment of

STILLS,

Wash Kettles, Tea Kettles, &c.
A large assortment of

TIN WARE.

They will barter for any of the following articles, viz: Bar Iron, Nails, Window Glass, Tobacco, Hollow Castings, Salt, Groceries, & Dry Goods.

R. & J. TOWNE.

Wood above Second Street.

Feb. 4, 1825.—6t.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING*, and *WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following low rates, for Cash only, viz.—

3 coat Plastering on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer.

3 coats on lath,	8 cts. per yd.
2 do. do.	6
1 do. do.	5
3 do. on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,	12½ per roll
do. border,	25
Whitewashing,	37½ per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be durable in the dampest cellars. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

June 20—tf.

NEW STORE.

MYERS & ADAMS

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and now offer for sale, in the new range of buildings, corner of Market and Liberty streets, a general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of

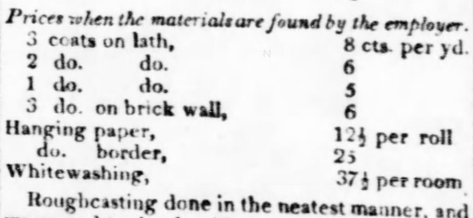
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
CASSINETTS,
FLANNELS,
BOMBAZETTS,
CALICOES, &c.

ALSO,—A superior assortment of fashionable FALL RIBBONS, Barage, Merino, Cashmere and Silk HANDKERCHIEFS.

ALSO,—A select assortment of *Hardware, Queensware* and *Groceries*, all of which they will sell low for Cash or Beeswax, Country Linen, Bags, &c.

Oct. 22, 1824—tf.

J. GALLAGHER,



BELL & BRASS FOUNDER,

In Second Street, two doors east of Wood,
Adjoining the Copper and Tin shop of L. Peterson,
PITTSBURGH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he will be happy to execute all orders, for any articles in his line, at the shortest notice, and in the best manner.

Church, Court-House, Academy, Factory and Tavern

BELLS,

Made to any size.
ALSO,
Still-Cocks, Rivets, Spelter Solder,
And every description of

BRASS CASTINGS,

FOR STEAM ENGINES, FACTORIES, &c.

☞Highest price given for old Copper, Brass, Pewter, &c.

January 7—3m*

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kinds of

MACHINERY

For Spinning & Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to No. 20.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 13, 1824 tf

VARIETY.

I WISH TO PURCHASE

5 or 6 Active Young Horses.

FROM 4 to 7 years old, from 15 to 17 hands high, well gaited, for which I will give a generous price in cash.

Having enlarged my stable, I will take a few horses at LIVERY.

Those indebted to me for longer than three months, will have the goodness to call and settle their respective accounts without delay, as, in justice to myself, no longer indulgence can be given.

W. Graham, Jr.

Pittsburgh, March 4—3t

STORAGE

AND

Commission Business.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed to that spacious building, (*No. 85, North Main Street, St. Louis*) lately owned and occupied by Christian Wilt & Co. and that they have also taken the house formerly owned and occupied by said Wilt & Co as a White and Red Lead Factory: this house is adjoining the other, and extends to the bank of the river, has been lately repaired, and is now well calculated for the reception and storing of Goods of every kind, by which the difficulties and inconveniences arising from the want of sufficient Warehouses, (and which has, for some time past, prevented them from seeking Commission Business,) are completely removed; they therefore solicit a renewal of Consignments of all articles except Dry Goods and Hardware, of which they will constantly have on hand, for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on their own account, a general assortment, which they feel assured will greatly facilitate the sale of such articles as may be consigned to them. From their long residence in this city, their general acquaintance with country merchants and dealers in this place, the number and experience of assistants employed by them, and their intention to use every honest exertion to promote the interest of those who may confide business to them, they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all reasonable consignors: Suffice it to say, they refer the public to all persons who have heretofore had transactions of business with them.

Scott & Rule.

St. Louis, January 1825—[28—3m]

P. S. In order to prevent delays in forwarding Goods consigned to us to be re-shipped to Franklin or elsewhere on the Missouri River, we have provided and will constantly have first rate Keel Boats and careful captains or patroons, well acquainted with the navigation of that river, which will enable us to despatch the Goods with very little delay. We have also made arrangements for the quick despatch of Goods to be forwarded to any port on the Mississippi River. S & R.

To Let,

And possession given the first of April next,

THE HOUSE, at present occupied as the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, situate in Third Street, between Market and Wood Streets.

For terms apply to JOHN SCULL, or either of the subscribers.

John Hannen
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 21—tf

A Splendid Chance!!

NOW DRAWING every week, in the city of Baltimore, the magnificent

GRAND STATE LOTTERY

OF MARYLAND,

Third Class, containing the greatest capital of any Lottery now drawing in the United States.

$40,000 HIGHEST PRIZE!

Fourteen Drawings of it are over, and only six more remain to complete the Scheme. All the grand capitals are now floating in the wheel, and liable to be drawn, excepting two.

$40,000,

$20,000, $10,000, $5,000, 13 of $1,000, 7 of $500,

PRESENT PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole,	$12 00	Quarters,	$3 00
Halves,	6 00	Eighths,	1 50

Adventurers should lose no time in providing themselves with chances at

CONINE'S OFFICES,

No. 32, Market Street, near the Centre Market, and No. 217, Market, next to Liberty Street.

A gentleman of this city, luckily provided himself with chances at Conine's, previous to the last drawing, when one of his tickets came up the highest prize drawn, $1000, and where, it is presumed, many more of the capital prizes are for sale.

Orders for Tickets and Shares from all parts of the Union, receive the most prompt attention addressed to

WM. C. CONINE, Baltimore.

February 27.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by Public Vendue or outcry, at the Court-House in the city of Pittsburgh,

On Monday, the 21st day of March, 1825,

At 10 o'clock, A. M. the following property, viz.

All the right, title, interest and claim, of Philip & *George Whitsell*, of, in and to a Tract of Land situate in Ross Township, bounded by lands of Archibald Haslet on the east, Henry Cable on the south, John Wells' heirs and B. Good on the west, and part of the same tract on the north, containing two hundred and forty acres, more or less; on which is a grist mill, a cabin house, and large square log barn, with about 70 acres cleared and a good orchard thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Philip and George Whitsell, at the suit of *Catherine and Mary Whitsell*, &c.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *Absalom Venocken*, of, in and to a certain tract of land situate in Deer township, adjoining lands of James Keatns, James Robinson, Asa Rowe and Jacob Coon and others, on which is erected a small cabin, with about twenty acres cleared, the interest of the said Venocken being 150 acres, the whole tract containing 259 acres. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Absalom Venocken, at the suit of *Miller*, for use, &c.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *John Obey*, of, in and to two lots or pieces of ground, in the Northern Liberties, Marked on Geo. A. Bayard's plan No. 67 and 68, bounded by Water street, by lot No 66, by the Allegheny river, and by Walnut street, containing together in breadth 100 feet, and in length from Water to the Allegheny river, on which is erected a two story brick house and other buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Obey at the suit of *James Jones*.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of William Hamilton, of, in and to one hundred and five acres of land, be the same more or less, adjoining lands of Abraham Bellinger, Alexander Logan, W. Stewart and Samuel Skelton, on which there is erected a dwelling house and barn, with about thirty acres of land cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Hamilton, at the suit of *Stewart*, for use, &c.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *Garret Guest*, of, in and to a lot or piece of ground, situate in Elizabeth township, Elizabeth town; bounded by Water street, by lot of John Gebener, by the Monongahela river, and by other ground; containing in breadth on Water street, and the said river 60 feet, and in length from Water street to the river, on which there is a two story frame house erected. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Garret Guest, at the suit of the *Pittsburgh Mechanical Steam Company*.

ALSO—All the right, title interest and claim of *Abraham Long*, of, in and to the following described lots and pieces of ground, viz. One of them being part of lot No. 111, in the city of Pittsburgh, beginning on St. Clair street, 49 nine feet from Penn street, thence along St Clair street 18 feet, thence parallel to Penn street 69 feet to the line of lot No. 112 thence northwardly parallel to St Clair street 18 feet, thence westwardly by Watkins' line to the place of beginning; on which are erected and situated a small frame shop and some tan vats and a bark house; subject to an annual rent charge of forty-five dollars—And the other of them being part of lot No. 112, commencing on Penn street, at the corner of lot No. 111, thence along Penn street, westwardly 45 feet, thence parallel with St Clair street, towards Liberty street 120 feet, thence parallel with Penn-street, 45 feet to the line of lot No. 111, thence along the line of said lot to the place of beginning; on which are erected and situated a double two story log house, weather boarded, and a small kitchen, also a bark mill and some tan vats, &c. under and subject to an annual rent charge of one hundred and fifteen dollars. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Abraham Long, at the suit of *Thomas Robinson*.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *John Wallace*, of, in and to a certain tract of land, situate in Mifflin township, bounded by other lands of the said Wallace, & lands of David Morrow, William Anderson, Stewart's heirs, George Sickman and James Lafferety, containing 285 acres, more or less; on which is erected a log dwelling house, with about seventy acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Wallace, at the suit of *Milton Hargar*.

ALSO—All the right, title interest and claim of *Nathaniel Plummer*, jr. of, in and to one undivided moiety or equal half part of three hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, situate in St. Clair township, in said county, adjoining lands of Andrew M'Farland, Robert Shaw's, Martin M'Kean's heirs; John Woods' heirs, and others: on which there are erected, a large stone dwelling house, a frame barn, a number of small houses, and a stone still house, and on which there are three apple orchards, two currant gardens, and about two hundred acres of land cleared.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Nathaniel Plummer, jr. at the suit of the *Bank of Pennsylvania*.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *Peter Shaeffer and John Obey*, of, in and to two certain lots or pieces of ground, situate in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, and marked on Geo. A. Bayard's plan of part of the said Liberties, No 67 and 68 bounded by Water street, by lot No. 66, by the Allegheny river, and by Walnut street, containing together in breadth 100 feet, and extending from Water street to the Allegheny river, on which is erected a two story brick house, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Peter Shaeffer and John Obey, at the suit of *James B. Clow for use of Jacob Ewart*.

ALSO—By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, issued out of the same court and to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of *John M'Elherron*, of, in and to a certain tract of land called "Minorca," situate in Robinson township, and described as follows, viz: beginning at a stump standing on the dividing line of Pierce's tract, and running thence along the said dividing line north, 30° W. 94 perches, to a hickory thence north 56½° E. 154 perches to a red oak, thence S 53° E. 280 perches to a post on the bank of Chartier's creek, thence along the bed of said creek the several courses thereof 454 perches to a sugar tree on the line of M'Coy's tract, thence along the said line S. 74½° W. 85 perches to a black oak on the line of Pierce's tract, thence by the same North 57° E. 140 perches to the place of beginning; containing 416 acres and 120 perches, and allowance of 6 per cent; with sundry buildings and improvements.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John M'Elherron, at the suit of *Mary Gordon's Executors*.

L. Stewart, Shff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Feb. 25, 1825.